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MILKMAID
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,272—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th April.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4 99	E. H. Gordon	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	4th June,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,335	7th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,248	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	De Manbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Fianolin	7th April.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th April, 1898, at 2 p.m., or it of later arriving, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th March, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 7th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 9th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 10th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	15th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY and CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,

Bombay, 17th March, 1898.

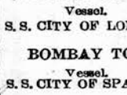
CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF LONDON.	2,098	Geo. Whish.	About the 16th April, 1898.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF SPARTA..	6,800	J. Black	About the 20th April, 1898.



THESE STEAMERS are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to

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Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1898.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

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RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

"HEART LABELLED" BRANDIES.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 4
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg Brandy"	,,	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24 0	27 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

NEWLY REVISED AND REDUCED

WINE AND STORE CATALOGUE FOR

APRIL

NOW READY.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

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Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

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EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

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Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

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REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Imian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	,,
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	,,
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	,,
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	,,
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	,,
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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

FRESH OILMEN STORES, WINES AND SPIRITS.

Our New REVISED and REDUCED Illustrated PRICE LISTS are now Ready.

A Copy will be posted FREE to any address on receipt of a Post Card.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash. Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5 6
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

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Rs. 2 EACH.

By Maria Corelli
Vendetta
Thelma
Ardath
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Wormwood
Barabbas
The Sorrows of Satan
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Cheap Jack Zita
Mrs. Curgenven of Curgenven
The Pennycomequicks
Urith
Guavas the Tinner
In the Roar of the Sea
Armesell
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Dartmoor Idylls
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By Mrs. Clifford
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An Electric spark
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By Laura Daintrey
The Kinz of Alberia
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In the day of Adversity
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The Builders
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By Evelyn Dickinson
The Sin of Angels
By Lorn Kaye
Her Ladyship's Income
By F. Gribble
The Lower Life
By Harry Collingwood
The Doctor of the Juliet
By L. Cope Cornford
Captain Jacobus
By A. Shield
The Squire of Wandales
By L. T. Meade
A Girl of the People
By L. T. Meade
Out of the Fashion
By W. E. Norris
His Grace
A Deplorable Affair
Matthew Austin
The Despotic Lady, and Others
Clarissa Furiosa
By Anthony Hope
A Change of Air
The God in the Car
The Chronicles of Count Antonio
Simon Dale (will be shortly issued)
By Lucas Malet
The Wages of Sin
The Carissima
By Mrs. Oliphant
Sir Robert's Fortune
The Two Marys
The Lady's Walk
By Gilbert Parker
The Trail of the Sword
When Valmond came to Pontiac
An Adventurer of the North
Mrs. Falchion
The Pomp of the Lavilettes
By E. F. Benson
The Vintage
By Robert Hitchens
Byeways
By Esmo Stuart
A Woman of Forty
By Percy White
A Passionate Pilgrim
By Robert Barr
The Mutable Many
By Mrs. Watford
Successors to the Title
By John Davidson
Miss Armstrong's and other circumstances
By Henry Johnston
Dr. Congalton's Legacy
By Jane H. Findlater
The Green Graves of Balgowrie
A Daughter of Strife
By Mary Findlater
Over the Hills
By J. L. Paton
A House in Inversek
By Mary A Owen
The Daughter of Alouette
By Ronald Ross
The Spirits of Storm
By W. C. Scully
The White Hecatomb
By W. Clark Russell
My Danish Sweetheart
By Herbert Morrah
The Faithful City
By J. F. Brewer
The Speculators
By Andrew Balfour
By Stroke of Sword
By. S. Gordon
A Handful of Exotics
By P. Neuman
The Supplanter
By H. A. Kennedy
A Man with Black Eyelashes
By I. Hooper
The Singer of Marly
By M. C. Balfour
The Fall of the Sparrow
By Hannah Lynch
An Odd Experiment
By W. Pett Ridge
Secretary to Bayne, M.P.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "MARIA VALERIE" from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

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EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LAOS" arrived from MARSEILLES, landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 8th, 9th and 11th April, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, 8th, 9th and 11th instant, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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N.B.—The dealwood and leather scraps and casks will be sold at the Old Ice House compound, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, in the Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1898.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Manager.

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BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

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RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

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By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1...

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 10-26m., 10-37a. Low water, 4-14m., 4-12a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Music at Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue, at 8-30, to-night and on Thursday, for moonlight runs.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 2,753, the daily averages being 89—new admissions 531, Parsees 534, Mahomedans 703, Hindus 799, Christians 796. Fifteen children were vaccinated during the month.

A CHILD ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Hemchund Motichund, residing in Chuckla Street, has reported to the police that his daughter, aged five years, while playing on the road, in front of his house, was enticed away by a budmash, who robbed her of a pair of anklets, of the value of Rs. 48.

AHMEDABAD CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Revabai Charitable Dispensary, Ahmedabad, during the month of March last was 5,370, the daily average attendance being 173-7. The number of new admissions were 934. Among those treated were 921 Hindus, 12 Mahomedans, and one Christian.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BURHANPUR.—A correspondent wires:—A grand valedictory meeting was held in honour of the Hon. Annanda Charlu, who was Mr. Bhuskate's guest. H. H. Prince Anna Saheb of Kurrundwad presided and made a suitable speech. Rai Bahadur Charlu eloquently replied and eulogised his host, Mr. Bhuskate. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The usual distribution of pan sopari terminated the proceedings.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon, a portion of the flooring, measuring 15 ft. by 10 ft. of a room on the fifth floor of a house, belonging to one Haji Janmahomed Moosa, in Jackeria Street, fell in on to the fourth floor. The Municipal authorities were informed and that portion of the house was ordered to be pulled down immediately. The house has been in the occupation of a number of tenants, none of whom fortunately were injured.

SERIOUSLY BURNT BY EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—On Sunday afternoon, a Mahomedan lad, named Syid Hoosein, was, in company of his brother and some other lads, playing in Pirao Lane, a narrow thoroughfare, abutting on to the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when he found a small package of gunpowder in a sweepers' gully. The boy lighted a match and applied it to the package, with the result that it exploded, burning the lad on the face, hands, and legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Ibrahim, a dyer, was charged on remand with causing grievous hurt to his wife, named Amina, by cutting off her nose with a razor. Superintendent Hack prosecuted. Mr. Hack informed the court that Amina's nose had been completely severed, and it was not likely that she would come out of the hospital at least for a month. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

BURGLARY AT ISAJI STREET.—Salleh Mahomed, a Mahomedan resident of Isaji Street, has recently been sleeping at his father's house at Bhudari Street, owing to his wife having died in his house of plague. The complainant, however, used to visit his place every day. On going to it on Saturday morning, he found that the lock on the door of his room had been forced open and the place entered. He further discovered that a glass cupboard had been broken open and property consisting of wearing apparel and gold chain, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100 was stolen there from.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—An accident which went within an ace of ending in fatality occurred here last week. The horses attached to the ghari of Mr. Bhoopat Sivji took fright and bolted down to Albert's Square, where the ghari came violently in contact with the railings, with the result that one horse fell dead. The occupants escaped fortunately with more or less injury. The other horse, which had received severe injuries, had to be shot.—A large amount of wheat is being exported from Kathiawar to Bombay, consequently the price has gone higher up than before. Two steamers now call here to meet the traffic.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, 5-45:—

Lancers	The Duke of Fife ..... Wood.
Intermezzo	Forget Me Not ..... Macbeth.
Fantazia	Paul Jones ..... Planquette.
Valse	Softball Tanze ..... Fetras.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Galop	Merkur ..... Reckebark.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PUBLISHING AN OBSCENE BOOK.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicaji charged Khemraj Srikrishnadas, proprietor of the Venkateshwar Printing Press, with publishing an obscene book, entitled "Kam Ratnam," and Devnarayan Bhugwandin, a bookseller, with selling the book on 24th March last, Mr. Smith, for the Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and Mr. Payne, solicitor, defended. The defence was that it was originally a Sanscknit work, which was first published at Calcutta two hundred years ago. It was a medical work and could not come within the section. Some evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

STONING A MILL MANAGER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jeoba Kanoo and three other mill-hands, employed in the Jubilee Mill at Sewree, were charged by Inspector O'Keeffe, with being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting Mr. Vigley, the manager of the mill, who resides at Chinchpogly Hill. On Saturday noon, the manager was leaving the mill premises, when he was stopped by a number of mill-hands (substitutes), including the accused, who demanded their wages. This being refused, they attempted to drag him out of his carriage and stoned him. Mr. Vigley drew out his revolver and fired a shot in the air, which had the desired effect, for the crowd immediately dispersed. The manager escaped unhurt. The case was remanded.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramboroza Devidin and ten others, of whom five were Mahomedans, were charged by Inspector Jolliffe with committing criminal trespass in a house at Girgaum Back Road. It appears that on the 3rd instant while Inspector Sloane was passing along the road, one Sunker Prasad Jiliram complained to him that a number of Hindus and Mahomedans had entered the compound of the Maharaja's house without permission and were engaged in partridge-fighting. The police thereupon arrested the accused, who were inside the compound. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who defended accused Nos. 9 and 11, contended that the place was a dharamshala, and as such was a public place. Mr. Jolliffe informed the magistrate that the building was in charge of the complainant, and it was set apart for Hindu Maharajas, who had to pay rent while residing in it. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment each.

FATALLY INJURED IN A MILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Bundia Luximon, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Sopari Baugh Road, and residing with his father, a malee, at Arthur Road. On the evening of the 7th March last the deceased left the throstle department, where he was at work, and while passing through the blow-room, put his right hand on a machine which was then in motion, with the result that the whole of the right arm was drawn between the rollers. The machine was stopped, and on the deceased being extricated, it was found that the whole of the arm had been extensively lacerated. The injured lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. On the 29th idem, owing to the unhealthy condition of the limb and exhaustion of the deceased the arm was amputated at the middle. The deceased showed no symptoms of improvement after the operation and died on Sunday. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death of deceased was due to exhaustion following the wound on the right arm and forearm, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

THEFT AT MARINE LINES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Billia Jairam, a Surti by caste, was charged with theft in respect of various articles, belonging to Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., District Plague officer in charge of C Ward, and Captain Mitchell, of the 21st Bombay Light Infantry, both residing in the Marine Lines. It appeared from evidence that complaints were made to Inspector Montague and Constable Brewin by both the gentlemen that some person or persons had entered their tents and removed clothes and various other household articles. Six police sepoys were in consequence placed near that place in plain clothes to detect the offenders. Yesterday morning, at about 3-30 a.m., the attention of two sepoys doing duty there was drawn towards the tent of Mr. Wood by the barking of his dog. They at once proceeded towards it and noticed a man in the bushes, apparently trying to conceal himself or draw back. They walked up and seized the accused. They found in his possession a panther's skin, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Wood. He was taken before Constable Brewin, who made inquiries and traced several pieces of clothing in different parts of the town. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Sahib Venayak Pandoorung Gupte, of Thana, has been appointed Karbhari in the Native State of Savantwady from the 18th instant. Azam Balvantrao Wamanjee Dixit, Aval Karkoon of Umargaon, has been appointed Treasury Karkoon at Salsette (Thana).—It is stated that a gang of robbers, armed with deadly weapons, have made their appearance in the pethas of Mokhada lately, and committed depradations in that petha in the Thana District.—Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague in Thana, the Hindu inhabitants of the town have begun to say Kirtanas in Mahadeo's Temple, in the Bazar Street, the Israelites offer prayers in the place of their worship in Tembee Street, the Musalmans recite verses from the Koran in Jooma Musjid, in Mahagiri Street, and the Parsees attend their special jashans in Sheth Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel's Darbhemher, in Moosajee Balajee Street, with a view to drive away the epidemic from this station. A Maratha woman, the wife of a police constable, who was found suffering from plague in the Police lines, was removed to hospital for medical treatment. The inmates of her house were segregated, and the huts of several police men of her neighbour were vacated and lime-washed on Tuesday. Nattia Vanee died of plague in one of the sheds near the Railway station on the same day. Jagannath sonar's son, residing in Kadwa Street, and a sonar in Moosajee Balajee Street died on Friday. A Maratha, named Balia, of Pipalpada, was sent to the Plague Hospital by the plague authority yesterday. There were eighty-five persons under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp near the Railway station yesterday. There are now five patients in the Plague Hospital under medical treatment to-day. A public meeting of the residents of the town is to be held in the bungalow of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, to-day, in order to take necessary measures to stamp out the plague, which is prevailing here.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MORTGAGE.

HAJI AHMED HAJI ABDULLA AND OTHERS VS. GOOLAM HOOSEIN SUMAR VEERA AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that the mortgage deed of 4th May 1893 did not create any valid charge on the properties comprised therein in favour of the defendant Goolam Hoosein Sumar Veera; that the latter might be restrained from selling or in any way dealing with the properties pending the decision of the suit, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas Dharamsi and Co., appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering his decision said:—This suit has been brought on behalf of the representatives of Esau Haji Jonas and the minor sons of Tar Mahomed Haji Jonas for a declaration that a certain mortgage deed, executed by Tyeb Haji Jonas on 4 May, 1893, did not create any valid charge on the premises comprised therein. The 1st defendant the mortgagee put in a written statement. The 2nd defendant, Tyeb the mortgagor, did not appear. The following issues were raised 1. Whether the mortgage-deed of 4th May, 1893, created no valid charge in favour of the 1st defendant as in the plaint mentioned 2. Whether the property so mortgaged was not the separate property of the 2nd defendant? 3. Whether if such property were not the separate property of the 2nd defendant the 1st defendant was not a *bona fide* mortgagee of the same for consideration and without notice? 4. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to stop the sale by the 1st defendant of the said premises? 5. Whether the property comprised in the mortgage-deed of 4th May 1893, was purchased out of the moneys of the firm of Tyeb Haji Jonas and formed part of the assets of that firm? 6. Whether the 2nd defendant, Esac Haji Jonas, and Tar Mahomed Haji Jonas were the owners of the said firm? 7. Whether before the 1st defendant took the mortgage in the plaint referred to he had not notice that the said property was the property of the firm? 8. Whether the 2nd defendant had any power to mortgage the said property? 9. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed, or any part thereof? Haji Ahmed who is conducting this suit had four grandsons—Tyeb, Tar Mahomed, Esac, and Mousa—who along with other property each received a legacy of Rs. 100,000 from their maternal grandfather Haji Ismail. The evidence shows that the money of the three elder brothers, Tyeb, Tar, and Esau was credited to a partnership which they carried on, and that with the moneys of the firm various properties were bought in the names of the individual brothers and in one instance in the names of two of the brothers. The property in suit was bought in 1883 for Rs. 14,000 in the name of Tyeb, to whom the conveyance was made out. At first things appear to have gone on well, but after a time Tyeb, who seems to have been reckless and extravagant began borrowing money from Marwarees and others. In 1889 he mortgaged the premises for Rs. 10,000 to the trustees of one Haim Alli. The deed was not registered, but the title deeds were deposited. In 1890 the money was paid off, and on the same day Ghulam Huson advanced Rs. 11,000 on an unregistered mortgage and the deposit of title deeds. On 2nd October, 1891, Ghulam Husen made a further advance of Rs. 1,000 and took an unregistered mortgage deed for Rs. 12,000. On 8th February, 1892, the debt was fully paid off, and the title-deeds were returned. The rate of interest one these loans made by Ghulam Husen was 1 per cent per mensum. In 1893 a new series of transactions began with a loan of Rs. 10,500 made by Ghulam Husen to Tyeb, with interest at 1 per cent. An unregistered mortgage deed was executed, but no title-deeds were deposited, as they were said to be mislaid. Tyeb, however, made a declaration of title. On the 20th February, 1894, the account was made up and a new unregistered mortgage for Rs. 12,000 was taken with interest at 1½ per cent. per mensen. Again on 20th August, 1895, the account was made up, and a fresh deed, also unregistered was taken for Rs. 15,000 along with a declaration of title. Finally, on 4th May, 1893, the account was again made up, and a mortgage-deed executed for Rs. 17,000, as also a declaration of title. This deed was registered compulsorily on the application of the defendant, and is the document in respect of which the plaintiff seek for a declaration. Now it seems to me that except as to the question of express notice to Ghulam Husen there is little doubt about the facts of this case. The account-books were closely examined, but no flaws could be found in them. They prove, I think, that there was a partnership between the three brothers, and that the house in question was bought with partnership money. "Prima facie" therefore, it was partnership property; and it is not established that it was bought not for the partnership—but as contended by Mr. Anderson either for the three brothers as common property or for Tyeb alone. It was said that the Rao Vahie was untrustworthy but whatever doubt there may be as to the later items showing the large drawings by Tyeb the earlier portion of the Vahie seems unimpeachable. I agree moreover with the Advocate General that the loss of the cash book for the year when this house was bought, though unfortunate, is not material. The purchase money of Rs. 14000, was not debited to Tyeb's account, and the rent of the house was credited to the firm. Granting, however, that the house was bought for, and belonged to the firm, still the question arises whether under Section 48 of the Transfer Property Act it is not yet effectually charged by this mortgage deed of 1893. Of course if Sunderji's evidence is accepted, then the mortgagee had notice of the ownership, which should have put him on enquiry, and could not claim the benefit of Sec. 41. But Sunderji's statement is contradicted by the evidence of Ghulam Husen, and there seems to me force in Mr. Anderson's argument that if Gulam Husen had known that the house did not belong to Tyeb, it is hardly likely that he would have lent money on it. Of course, as he did not register the deed of 1893, he knew that he was lending at that time only on Tyeb's personal credit, but he also probably knew that by threatening an exposure he could easily force him to grant a registered deed, and as a matter of fact he did succeed in registering the last deed of the series. If we believe Sunderji, Ghulam Ali had been told by Tyeb's present wife that Tyeb was the owner of the house, and if that had been the case it seems hardly likely that he would have acted as he did. On the whole I do not think I can place such reliance on the account given by Sunderji of the proceedings of 8th February, 1892, supported though it be by Haji Ahmed's evidence, and the fact that he advanced Rs. 9,500 towards paying off the debt as to find that Ghulam Husen had express notice. I think that Haji Ahmed had sent a warning to Ghulam Ali about the real ownership of the house he would probably have gone further and sent him a written notice. I have then to consider whether in the language of the section, Ghulam Ali, after taking reasonable case to ascertain that Tyeb had power to mortgage, has acted in good faith. It was contended that the secrecy of these advances, the high rate of interest, and the willingness of the lender to accept Tyeb's statements about the loss of the title-deeds indicated a suspicion about the title, and at least a want of reasonable care. But it must be remembered that Ghulam Husen knew that the title deed stood in Tyeb's name, for he had it up till February 8, 1892, and he also knew that the previous loan had been fully paid off. Tyeb had the reputation of being rich, and his objection to having it known that he was borrowing money was quite intelligible. In these circumstances assuming that Sunderji's story is unreliable, there was nothing to suggest to Ghulam Ali that the house belonged to a partnership and not to Tyeb. Ghulam Ali could not without a breach of faith with Tyeb who was anxious for secrecy, inform Haji Ahmed or make enquiries. He had no reason to suspect that Haji Ahmed had taken charge of the conveyance, though he must have known of course that he was running some risk as Tyeb by giving a registered mortgage to some one else could have defeated his claim. However, apparently, he trusted to the secrecy effect of the declaration, and remembering that having previously had the conveyance in his possession, and thus knowing about Tyeb's title, I am inclined to think that he did take reasonable care. Excepting the risk of Tyeb's raising money on the title-deeds (in regard to which he probably thought that the declaration was a sufficient protection), Gulam Ali was really in precisely the same position in 1893 as when he lent the money in 1890. The alleged loss of the title-deed made no difference. I doubt, whether Section 41 of the Act materially alters the law from what is stated in Chander Kumar vs. Harbans, (I. L. R. 16 Cal., 137;) Laxman Chandar vs. Kali Charn, (19 W.R. 292); and Sarat Chunder Dey vs. Gopal Chundar Lahi, (I. R. XIX I. A. 205. These cases no doubt show that in this country where Benami transactions are are common the mere fact of a conveyance in the name of one member of a family not necessarily estop the other members from asserting their claims. But in each case the circumstances must be considered, and no general rule can safely be laid down. Here the fact that these brothers had each received large legacies from their grandfather was known, and the mere circumstance that they traded jointly was not sufficient to lead any one to suspect that houses bought in their individual names belonged to them all in partnership. I think then that in these circumstances the assumption that Tyeb was the owner of the house bought in his name was reasonable, and that he was, therefore, the ostensible owner. No stranger could know that the legacies had all been thrown into a partnership fund, or that the house in question had been bought not out of Tyeb's private fortune but out of partnership funds. The plaintiffs, therefore, have failed to establish their claim to the declaration and their prayer must be rejected with costs.

THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE E. I. R.

A well attended special general meeting of the members of the Indian Mining Association was held on March 30th at the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of discussing the serious consequences resulting to the coal trade in consequence of the inadequate supply of rolling stock on the East Indian Railway.

The Chairman, Mr. C. W. Gray, said they had assembled to consider a very serious position,—one that greatly threatens the welfare of the coal trade, viz, the inability of the East Indian Railway to supply the trade with sufficient rolling stock to enable it to carry on its business. The uncertainty about the wagon supply has rendered the coal owner's calculations very difficult of late. It is almost as bad as the exchange problem. This was by no means the first occasion on which the short supply of wagons had played havoc with their work. Year after year it had recurred and the date of scarcity approximates every year. In previous years these periods have been tided over by special exertions on the part of the railway company's executive, but this time things were far more serious, as the scarcity which commenced to make itself felt in November last has extended, intensifying with time up to the present; and the next two three months, when the wheat and seeds traffic is in full swing are sure to contract the wagon supply yet more alarmingly.

After some other speakers had addressed the meeting, the Chairman proposed the following resolutions:—That this meeting is pleased to learn that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Government of Bengal to the injury that is being done not only to the export coal trade of the port, but also to the local industries, in consequence of the inadequate supply of rolling stock for the carriage of coal on the East Indian Railway. This meeting strongly supports the representation made by the Committee of the Chamber and is also glad to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has placed the matter before the Government of India as one of pressing importance.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN I. J. LENEHAN, Army Medical Staff, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

GENERAL leave of Absence in India is granted to Major J. H. W. Eyton, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, from 30th ultimo to 30th April.

THE Transport "Avoca" left Mauritius on the 31st March and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 10th April.

LIEUT. VAUGHAN, at present attached to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, will proceed to Mombassa in connection with rationing 27th Bombay Infantry in British East Africa.

1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.—Captain W. H. Paterson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. H. Hart, whose tenure has expired.

Major C. T. Robinson, Royal Artillery, Officiates as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Stokes on leave.

39th Garkwal Rifles.—Lieutenant G. de la P. B. Pakenham, Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain: Lieutenant H. G. Brett, Royal Artillery.

The following officers have graduated at the Staff College: Major N. D. Findlay, Royal Artillery; Major J. T. Johnston, Royal Artillery; Major H. G. Burrowes, Royal Artillery; Captain T. Capper, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment; Captain P. R. Phipps, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment; Captain F. C. Colomb, Indian Staff Corps; Captain B. Holloway, Indian Staff Corps; Captain M. E. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps; Captain R. E. H. Dyer, Indian Staff Corps.

9th Gurkha Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant R. Garratt, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

1-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant M.E. Dopping-Hepenstal, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieutenant G. K. Channer Officiating Wing Officer, 12th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant W. L. Dundas, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd-Lieutenant D. I. Shutteworth, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

On return from Field Service, Lieutenant A. L. C. McCormick, Royal Engineers is posted to the Bombay Command.

Royal Engineers.—Lieuenant K. A. Gillam is technically qualified for promotion to the rank of Captan.

Army Head-Quarters Staff.—Captain F. E. Johnson Royal Artilly, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, is granted leave for eighs months.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

478-96—Craigie L and O—Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co Ld vs Kishb d Hiralal—M and M.

Short Causes.

101-97—Craigie L and O—Sir Henry Seymour King vs Francis Edward Panlet and another—Little and Co.

448-96—In person—Keesowjee Kullianjee vs Pragji Dewjee and another—Muljee and R.

576-97—Muljee and R—Virjee Poraj vs C A Turner and others.

658-97—Shamrao P—Popat Ameerchand and others vs Dawoo Hajee Guny and others.

73-98—Framjee and Dinshaw—Motichand Narayenjee vs Ram

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

WE reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter, and now open with.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	14,74,113
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	1,94,597
Other ,,	Inc.	,,	14,33,253
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	28,808
Other authorised ,,	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,74,880
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	72,212
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	19,452
Cash	Dec.	,,	15,51,514

The material decrease of 15 1-2 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay last week, made it stand at some 89 lakhs, as against 104 1-2 lakhs, the figure at which it stood at the end of the previous week. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 14 3-4 lakhs ; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased a decrease of 3-4 lakh. While to Public Deposits at the Branches an addition was made of nearly 2 lakhs ; and to Private Deposits the substantial increment of over 12 1-4 lakhs. Loans increased by some 9 3-4 lakhs, and Government Securities by 1-4 lakh ; Balances with other Banks were 19,452 higher.

COTTON.—A moderate business has been done today in a quiet market, prices being unchanged all round. The meagre quantity of 100 bales has been purchased by the mills, while Exporters have bought 1,600 bales ; total, 1,700 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,576	bales.
Wheat	20,030	cwts.
Linseed	7,393	,,
Rapeseed	9,051	,,
Gingellyseed	3,751	,,
Castorseed	735	,,
Rice	13,824	,,

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm in tone a 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 31 32d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was no enquiry, but during the day a little ready Telegraphic was given at 1s. 3 13-16d. and a few Mercantile Bills were reported at 1s. 3 31-32d., the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Damand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1'68 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The quotation for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, was unchanged to-day in a lifeless market, at 94 7-8, and for the 30th April Settlement 95 5-16 was named ; Threes declined to 87, nominal.

SHARES have shown some movement in prices today, with a tendency strongly in favour of buyers, as indicated by the changes reported in our revisad list

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 25th March, 1898 :—

	March 26. Rs.	April 2. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,46,448	51,72,335
Do. do. at Branches	71,22,143	73,16,740
Other Deposits	2,34,05,523	2,50,39,776
Post Bills	2,430	2,120
Credits, undrawn	10,13,827	12,77,302
Rs.	5,50,88,371	5,53,08,233
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,06,80,187	1,07,08,995
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	57,22,551	65,68,531
Loans do. do. do.	1,61,90,991	1,70,75,821
Bills Discounted and purchased	77,63,631	76,91,418
Dead Stock	4,15,226	4,15,226
Stamps and Stationery	29,470	29,418
Bullion	1,02,930	77,450
Balances with other Banks	1,04,122	1,27,574
Cash	1,04,42,357	88,90,843
Rs.	5,50,83,371	5,53,08,233

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4.
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8.
Bar Silver	25 11-16.

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, left here this morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, APRIL 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo left here this afternoen for London direct.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here, from Bombay, on Saturday afternoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 1.

Fitzherbert, Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, from Deolali
Hicks, Capt, Bo, I S C, on leave, from Deolali

APRIL 2.

Saulez, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on duty, from Baroda
Taylor, Lt, 29th Bo I, on leave, from Mhow

APRIL 3.

Talbot, Lt, Bo, R H A, for embarking, from Mhow
Shone, Coll Bo, R E, on duty, from Aden
Whitby, Lt-Col, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, from Poona
Hales, Lt, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire on leave, from Mian Mir.
Stuart, Lt, Punjab, 1st Northampton Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Wace, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, R E, on dutv, to Umbalia
Binay, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 1st Bedfordshire, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Lowis, Capt, Bo, 19th B I, on furlough, to England.
Stoddon, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Adamson, Lt, Bo, 19th Bo I, on leave, to England.

APRIL 3.

Lord, 2nd-Lt, Bo, Border Regt, to join, to Quetta.
Bradbridge, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (red or white).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

2. Owing to the construction of the railway enbankment near the butts—the range at Cooria will be closed till further orders.

3. Members who have not already returned their arms, ammunition and equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to C Coy.—No. 4383 Vol F H Stelling.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERIGA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Caera interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

MARRIAGE.

McCAUSLAND—SYMONS—April 2, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora, by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, Ernest, youngest son of Major-General W. H. McCausland, to Mary Littleton, elder daughter of J. L. Symons, of Pali Hill.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BERKELEY—March 12, at 4, Linden-gardens, W, wife of Major-General J C Berkeley, C I E, of a daughter.

WEBB—March 11, at Riant-Site A. Mont Benon, Lausanne, Switzerland, wife of W Trego Webb, H M I C S, Retired, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEEDS—MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS—March 15, at St Stephen's, Cheltenham, William Henry Arthur St John Leeds of the India Civil Service, to Edith Mabel, youngest daughter of Major-General Muspratt-Williams, of Fernihurst, Cheltenham.

TEMPLE—KARSLAKE—March 5, at St John's, Paddington, Major Henry Martindale Temple, second son of the Right Hon Sir R Temple, P C, Bart, &c, of the Nash, Worcester, to Florence Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Preston Karslake, of White Knights, Berks.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 15, at 5, Badwardine-road, Upper Norwood, Major-General Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), aged 72.

BLAXLAND—March 10, at Elgbaston House, Cheltenham, Colonel John Salmon Blaxland, Retired Madras Army, aged 56.

BOURCHIER—March 15, at Bramfield Lodge, St Margaret's Twickenham, Major-General Sir George Bourchier, K C B, Royal Bengal Artillery (Retired), aged 76.

ELGIN—March 9, at Broomhall, the Dowager Countess of Elgin.

GARTON—March 9, at 4, Alexandra-terrace, Lower Walmer, Deal, Colonel Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, (Retired).

JENINGS—March 15, at Milverton Cottage, Leamington, John Frederick Jenings, Esq, late of the H E I C S, Madras, H A Retired, aged 92.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

THE purpose of the convergence of the British warships to the Gulf of Pechili is at length disclosed. The demonstration is intended to enforce a demand that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be leased to Great Britain when the Japanese evacuate it. The Japanese are bound not only to evacuate the port in question on payment of the second instalment of th indemnity next month, but to deliver it up to China. It was to procure the wherewithal to pay Japan £16,000,000 that unhappy China gave offence to Russia by negotiating the Anglo-German loan a few weeks ago. If she now pays that money to Japan and the latter Power instead of surrendering the fortified port to her, hands it over to Great Britain she will have just reason to complain that she has been very badly treated. But the sixteen millions have not yet been paid over. If the Tsungli-Yamen be not all in jail pending trial on a charge of selling the interests of China to the Russian enemy for ready cash, that not unintelligent body may decline to part with the £16,000,000 until the Japanese garrison has been replaced by Chinese. The money might then be put to better use in renewing the armaments of the Empire, and purchasing whatever cruisers or battleships, still in the building, that the United States have not bought up. It is inconceivable that even a Chinese Government should be guilty of the blind folly of handing over sixteen millions sterling to Japan in order to facilitate the transfer of a Chinese port to Great Britain or other European Power. If the Court of Pekin refuse to make itself the laughing stock of the world and peremptorily refuse to pay over the money until she is in possession of the port of which it is the ransom, will Japan then hand over Wei-Hai-Wei to the British Admiral without further parley ? Such a course would show the Japanese in a new aspect. There is nothing in their previous history to warrant the expectation that they will forego the half of their war indemnity to help a European Power to supersede them in a coveted position. The financial problem is this : Great Britain in effect demands that China shall on the evacuation of a certain port by the Japanese hand it over on lease to her. Will China pay over sixteen millions to Japan in order that the latter may hand over the port to us ? It will be strange indeed if she do anything of the kind.

If China decline to pay the balance of the indemnity and Japan retains her lien on the port, will Great Britain proceed to eject the Japanese garrison and put her own in its place ? That is scarcely what is intended or expected, for it is "believed"—by whom is not stated—that Japan regards with favour the proposed arrangement by which Wei-Hai-Wei is to become British. As yet we have no hint of the probable attitude of Russia and her allies in presence of this new development, ostentatiously declared to have for its object the redress of the equilibrium disturbed by the leasing of certain ports to Russia. Russia originally only asked for one of those ports ; she demanded that the second should be also leased to her, when she ascertained that Lord Salisbury had "mentioned" it in the abortive negotiations for an Imperial loan to China. There is some reason to apprehend that a similar "mention" may cause Russia to demand that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be leased to her, as was Talienwan. The same reasoning would apply. The presence of the British flag at the latter port would have rendered her occupation of Port Arthur useless and firearms of British war vessels in the fortified harbour exactly opposite Port Arthur would be equally inconvenient and unwelcome. It may be of course that there is an understanding, some Shouvaloff memorandum, which will enable the lion and the bear to live peacefully in the Gulf of Pechili until new developments require the presence of one or the other elsewhere. If such an understanding exists the naval demonstration in the Gulf will save appearances, and give the Tsungli-Yamen a decent excuse for acquiescence in the inevitable. But even in that case it would be difficult to induce the Japanese to move out of the strongest military post in the coast without the much-needed millions. It will be equally difficult to induce the thrifty Chinese to give over the millions that Foreign Devils may occupy the port in peace, and use it to apply the screw to the court of Pekin from year's end to year's end. There is not much likelihood that Russia will consider it to her interest to invite the British squadron to make itself at home just opposite Port Arthur, even to gain some temporary advantage. She will probably oppose the cession with all her influence, seconded as she would probably be by that of France and Germany.

As we go to press, the telegraph brings two items of news bearing on the situation. The Tsungli-Yamen has conceded the British demand for the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Sultan that 20,000 reeruits for the Far East will immediately pass through the Dardanelles in vessels of the Volunteer Fleet. Apparently Tsungli-Yamen has seen its way to gracefully concede all that is demanded, counting on the intervention of Russia to render the concession of none effect. It is, however, idle to speculate on matters which events will make sufficiently clear in a week or two. It is of mere interest to ask what particular advantage strategic, political, or diplomatic, from the possession of a great military port in these remote seas, *vis-a-vis* to the Russians in Port Arthur. Everyone understands that to make this latter port other than a costly encumbrance it is necessary to connect it by a railway with the Muscovite territory in the north. In other words, it has a hinterland from which it will draw supplies and reinforcements. Wei-Hai-Wei as a British fortress will require a considerable garrison, always on war footing, if it is to be safeguarded against a *coup de main* from the strong and well-appointed army that Russia, especially under the supposed conditions, would certainly keep permanently on foot in Manchuria. It is for experts to work out the equation and see what must be the strength of a garrison six thousand miles from India and twelve thousand from England. It would be curious to know whether the idea of the Foreign Office in preferring this demand for the cession of the military port opposite Port Arthur is to employ it in case of necessity as a base of operations against the Russians in Manchuria or against Pekin, or against both. The Russians have felt themselves weak in Eastern Asia with 80,000 men, and are raising the number month by month. The port which we are desirous of taking over is not an island that could be defended by a naval force against an enemy with inferior sea power. The Japanese attacked it, as they attacked Port Arthur from the land side, the naval operations being quite subsidiary. A port so circumstanced can only be effectually defended with the help of a covering army, which from the conditions cannot be provided in that remote corner of the world by any Power other than that of Russia or Japan. Without a Japanese alliance Wei-Hai-Wei would be a white elephant to Great Britain.

FOR over thirteen years now the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has carried on its beneficent work, and the report for 1897 shows that so far from the interest in the movement having abated, it continues to grow. It has an enthusiastic Lady President in the Countess of Elgin, who will be chiefly remembered in India for her warm interest in its work. Many of the institutions formerly helped by the Fund having become entirely self-supporting, it is able to render assistance to many other institutions. This is an especially gratifying feature of the work, for a fund of this kind is not inexhaustible, and if it had still to partially maintain the hospitals that were under its care in earlier years, its opportunities for carrying on operations in new fields would be greatly restricted. Having originated the public sentiment which has brought into existence hospitals and other institutions for female medical aid to women, and having helped to support many of them during their infancy, the Central Committee are justified in giving in their Report as complete a summary as it is possible to obtain of the medical relief thus afforded to women throughout the country. About 23 lakhs of rupees have been spent on these hospitals and other institutions, and the patients treated during the year in Zenana hospital wards and dispensaries throughout the country were 1,377,000, showing an increase over the figures of the previous year of fifty thousand. This increase is the more noteworthy since the need for plague rules in this Presidency and other parts of India, led to absurd and baseless rumours being spread by the ignorant and superstitious, and a consequent desertion of the hospitals in some localities. In other localities the famine, by driving people from the towns on to the relief works, had the effect of retarding the normal increase in the number of admissions to the hospitals. The fact that institutions exclusively under female direction have in spite of these disadvantageous circumstances been a means of relief to thirteen and three-quarter lakhs of women and children, shows how greatly confidence in these hospitals has grown in recent years. In 1894 the number was under nine lakhs. The medical staff by which last year's relief was administered comprised thirty-three lady doctors of the first grade that is qualified for registration in the United Kingdom, seventy assistant surgeons or practitioners of the second grade whose training and qualifications have been entirely in this country, and 117 hospital assistants or practitioners of the third grade, which includes all qualifications not considered up to the standard required for assistant surgeons. The total of hospital assistants shows an increase of 46, but in this connection the report repeats the complaint that owing to the backwardness of female education generally, and specially in Northern India, it is very difficult to induce Native women of the better class to enter the medical schools. On the other hand, the supply of lady doctors holding the higher qualifications in medicine is materially assisted by the scheme under which those who have already qualified in India are sent to England as scholarship holders to continue their education and obtain a scholarship in one of the British colleges. In no year since the initiation of the Fund has its great importance and usefulness been more demonstrated than in that to which the report relates, for the visitation of plague caused a steady demand for the services of lady doctors of all grades in connection with the examination of women. The fact that it was found possible to meet this demand is in very large measure due to the Dufferin Fund, and the employment of these ladies has rendered the plague regulations far more acceptable, especially to the Mahomedan population, than they would otherwise have been.

PROMINENT among recent military works is Captain H. C. B. Dann's compilation of the Indian Articles of War published through the Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette" Press. Captain Dunn, as assistant Judge-Advocate-General has had the benefit of the supervision and assistance of Colonel MacMullen, Judge-Advocate-General in India, and Captain Thomson of the Advocate-General's Office at Army headquarters. His work may, therefore, be accepted as a standard and authentic compilation, and fully up to date inasmuch as it has been checked by recent rulings. Its value therefore to officers preparing for Army examinations is self-proclaimed. Captain Dann justifies the issue of his volume by a statement of the objects and reasons of the Indian Articles of War which, though they do not go so far as was intended by the Indian Army Bill of 1887, effect many alterations and include many amendments to which it is necessary that attention should be drawn. His subject gives very little room for originality. But the work is excellently compiled, and is thoroughly exhaustive. Another work which will be found useful to the much-examined officer is Major Rodwell's "Notes and Questions on Organisation and Equipment," published by the same office as the volume abovementioned. The notes and questions have been compiled with a view to helping a garrison class examining themselves in the new subject *g*. Major Rodwell would not have officers cram the answers, but wishes rather that the mere fact of turning up the reference and making the comparisons suggested should in itself conduce to a good general knowledge of the subject and a broad view of the organisation of an army for field service, the ultimate end and aim of our military instruction. Still another book which calls for notice is Captain Lascelles Davidson's "Battalion Drill made Easy" (Gale and Polden). The drill laid down and illustrated in this latest addition to the wonderful little Military Series is in accordance with the newly revised infantry drill. The idea is that it shall enable officers, especially those of volunteer corps, to learn their work at a glance without having constantly to look up the numerous perplexing and ever-recurring references to paragraphs and sections.

WE hear on the best authority that the rumours affecting the wealthy native firm Goverdhandass Lukhmidas have no other foundation than this : it has experienced the general difficulty of collecting its accounts from which the business community have been suffering so much. Its liabilities are under ten lakhs, and its assets are roughly estimated at a crore. In Bombay the total liabilities including that to the Bank of Bombay, which is fully secured, is but three lakhs ; in Calcutta but one, while the firm's rentals from property in that city are a lakh a year. The firm owns large properties in other cities, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, and Muttra. The prevalent difficulty of procuring money even on substantial securities could not be better illustrated than by the fact that a well-known firm possessed of ample capital which could easily meet its liabilities ten times over, has been obliged to temporarily defer payment of relatively small amounts for a couple of days last week.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Calcutta (empty), thence she will proceed to Rangoon and Port Blair.

THE City of Bombay is placed out of bounds for all British and Native troops in garrison until further orders, except that Malabar Hill and Mahaluxmi may be visited by the Queen's Road and Gowalia Tank Road. The Road from Marine Lines Station through Dhobie Talao down Esplanade Crose Road past the Crawford Market and 25th Bombay Rifles Lines to Carnac Bunder will mark this boundary. North of this will be out of bounds.

THE Calcutta mail arrived in Bombay last evening three hours behind the usual time, owing to its having been delayed at Itarsi for the Indian Midland mails.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Sunday night by the mail steamer Parramatta, were Mrs. Annie Besant, the famous Theosophist, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Crole, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Sturrock and others.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Bachoo Mysoo, a shoe-maker, was unanimously convicted by a special jury of the murder of his former mistress Padooma, committed in the room of a chawl at Upper Duncan Road on the afternoon of the 3rd ult. The prisoner was alleged to be seventy years of age, and as he was suffering from illness at the time of the murder, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee sentenced him to transportation for life.

AT the meeting of the new Municipal Corporation, yesterday, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was appointed President for the ensuing year. Out of sixteen candidates, the following eight were elected members of the Standing Committee : Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G. W. Roughton, K. N. Kabraji, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, and K. N. Bahadurji.

A HOME paper says that Mr. Abraham Parker, a retired Indian manufacturer, was riding a bicycle down a steep hill at Atherton, near Leigh, Lancashire, on the morning of the 18th ult., when he caught his foot in one of the wheels and was thrown over the handle bars and killed. The deceased was on a holiday

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Great Britain has demanded of China the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei when the Japanese evacuate it, as a compensation for the disturbance of the balance of power in the Gulf of Pechili owing to the concessions made to Russia.

It is believed that Japan regards the arrangement favorably.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE CHINA SEAS.

The British Squadron quitted Chefoo on Friday last, but its destination is not known.

CHINA CONCEDES BRITISH DEMANDS.

The Tsungli-Yamen at Pekin has conceded the British demand for the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Tsungli-Yamen has announced the opening to trade of the three ports, Funing, Yachau, and Chinwang.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

The cavalry have reconnoitred as far as the Emir Mohmud's camp near Atbara, and found the bush very thick.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

The "Times" states that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Sultan that 20,000 recruits for the Far East will shortly pass through the Dardanelles in vessels of the Volunteer Fleet.

GRAVE FEARS REGARDING THE SPANISH AMERICAN SITUATION.

Both Spanish and American statesmen express the gravest fears regarding the situation.

ACTIVE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The work of preparing the Armies and Navies of both countries for war is being actively continued day and night.

The Spanish Army is now ready for mobilisation at any moment.

FRONTIER NEWS.

TWO BRIGADES TO BE BROKEN UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The whole of the rifles due from all sections of the Zakka Khel have now been paid in, the only rifles still outstanding being sixteen from the Aka Khel for which hostages have been given.

The object of the Tirah Force is therefore practically complete, and two brigades will be broken up immediately.

General Lockhart leaves Rawalpindi on the sixth instant, going direct to Bombay, where he will embark on the ninth instant for home on four months' leave.

REDUCTION OF THE TIRAH FORCE.

The reduction of the Tirah Expeditionary Force to one division of 3 Brigades, to be commanded by Major-General Symons, has now been ordered. The troops to be withdrawn at once are:—57th Field Battery, to Campbellpore; No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, to Samana and the Kuram; No. 2 Dersjat Mountain Battery, to Tochi and Wana; No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, to Malakhand Force; No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., to Darjeeling; No. 4 Company Madras Sappers, to Malakhand Force; No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers, to Quetta; 9th Bengal Lancers, to Mooltan; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to Mhow and Indore; 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Cawnpore and Fatehgarh; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to Bareilly; 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, to Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to Ahmednagar and Satara; 30th Punjab Infantry, to Peshawar; 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles, to Dehra Dun; 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles, to Almora; 45th Sikhs, to Mooltan; 21st Madras Pioneers, to Belgaum; and the 28th Bombay Pioneers to Kirkee.

Composition on the return of these Corps, the following [illegible] Mountain [illegible] 3rd Field Battery from Kohat and Parachinar to Mian Meer; No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery from Tochi and Wana to Dera Ismail Khan; No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from Malakhand Force to Kohat; No. 5 Company Madras Sappers, from Malakhand Force to Bangalore; No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers, from Quetta to Roorkee; Wing of the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers from Mhow to Nussirabad; one Company 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, from Cawnpore to Allahabad; 2 companies 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, from Fatehgarh to Jhansi; Wing of the 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment from Ahmednagar and Satara to Belgaum; 37th Dogras from Peshawar to Tochi Valley; 1st Punjab Infantry from Tochi Valley to Edwardesabad; 4th Punjab Infantry from Edwardesabad to Kohat; 19th Punjab Infantry from Mooltan to Sialkot; 2 Companies 24th Punjab Infantry, from Sialkot to Peshawar.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

Owing to the absence of 27th Baluchis in East Africa, six Companies of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers are being retained at Karachi, two Companies only going to Bhuj; consequent on this also the 30th Baluchis move at once in relief from Karachi to Chaman and 29th Baluchis from Chaman to Hyderabad.

THE GOVERNMENT AT SIMLA.

All Government offices are now open here, and most of the Secretaries have arrived, including Messrs. Finlay, Fuller, and Beresford, and Sir William Cunningham. The Commander-in-Chief, and Adjutant and Quarter-master-Generals, and Sir Howard Mellis, and General Wace are also here, but most members of the Council are still on tour.

The Government will not be fully assembling until the arrival of the Viceroy on the 25th.

Colonel Jerrard has left Simla to officiate as A.A. G., Madras, vice General Kempster, who proceeds on eight months' furlough.

A DARING RIFLE THIEF.

A SENTRY SHOT DEAD AND HIS RIFLE STOLEN.

LAHORE, APRIL 4,

On Sunday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the sentry in the verandah of the 35th Sikhs' guard-room in Peshawar was shot with a pistol, and his rifle stolen. The unfortunate man survived but very few moments. The rifle thief very cleverly crept up to the verandah unnoticed by both the sentries on guard.

A SUSPICIOUS RUSSIAN.

A Russian has arrived in Srinagar, where he is going about begging alms. The police are watching his movements.

PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

Several Europeans well known in Lahore Society having been recently bitten by mad dogs, it has drawn great attention to the Pasteur Institute question. A meeting of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute for India was held on Saturday, at Lahore. Surgeon-Colonel W. A. C. Roe, Honorary Secretary, read the statement of affairs of the institute and of work done since the committee last met. In accordance with a resolution passed at several meetings held in Lahore in 1896, the local Governments in India were addressed and their opinions on some points, notably a site for the institute, were forwarded to the Government of India in September of the same year for an expression of their opinion. The Punjab Government had offered to give a site for the proposed institute near Kasauli, on expressing the condition that the Government of India approved of the same.

The Committee, Dr. Roe said, were unable to ask the Government of India to redeem their promise of giving the institute the services of a covenanted Medical Officer until a site was selected, and the Government of India gave, as promised, a sum of money equal to that raised by the public by subscription. No reply had been received from the Government of India by the Honorary Secretary, and this was, he added, the reason why no progress had been made in starting the institute.

The question of addressing the Government of India again on the subject was then discussed at some length, and it was decided that the Government of India be asked to favour the Committee with an early answer, and the need for a Pasteur Institute in India is being keenly felt by the public. It was at the same time resolved that the honorary secretary might in his letter also refer to the impatience shown by the public who had subscribed to the funds of the proposed institute.

The Honorary Secretary stated that it had been suggested to him that the institute might be registered under the Act applicable to religious, charitable, and literary associations.

It was then resolved that the Committee for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute should be registered under Act 21 of 1860; that a Committee should be appointed to draw up the necessary memorandum of association and rules, and take other necessary steps in the matter, subject to the approval of the Central Committee.

FIGHTING ON THE BHAMO FRONTIER.

FOUR CHINESE SHANS KILLED, AND SEVERAL CAPTURED.

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

There has been some fighting on the Bhamo frontier between the military police and a number of Chinese Shans, who recently entered Burmese territory and erected stockades.

Mr. Hertz, District Superintendent of Police, attacked them, and drove them from a stockade near Sadon, killing four, and capturing several. A number of other stockades were taken without resistance.

No casualties occurred on our side.

REJOICINGS AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 3.

An evening party was given to the plague volunteers in Nutan Vidyalaya ground by Messrs. Apte and Kirtane. The Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees present numbered 300. The volunteers, work was warmly appreciated in appropiate speeches by Messrs. Kirtane, Gadgil, Jathar, and Ramnarayan. Government was thanked for its conciliatory spirit. Sumptuous refreshments were provided.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presided at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday morning.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, applied for the exemption, from service on the common jury, of Mr. E. Sands, Superintendent in the plague branch of the General Department of the Secretariat, as his absence from his work would be prejudicial to public interests. His lordship granted the application.

THE MURDER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

Bachoo Myso was charged with having, on the afternoon of the 2nd ult., at a chawl in Upper Duncan Road, committed the murder of Padooma, woman. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Little, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. John M. Hoyn, foreman.

Mr. J. Jackson	Mr. F. M. Flower
Mr. Dadabhai M. Jijibhoy	Mr. Ishwardass R. Khote
Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg	Mr. L. B. Ker
Mr. E. M. Inglis	Mr. Sittaram Khanderao

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case which, he said, were few and simple. The prisoner was caught red-handed in the commission of the crime. He had some years ago lived with the deceased woman, Padooma, as his mistress; and she had subsequently left him. He was extremely anxious that she should go back to live with him. On the day preceding the murder, he had expressed to her a desire that she should return to him, which she declined to do. She lived with some relatives in a chawl at Upper Duncan Road. His daughter had lost her husband at Nagar, and he was very anxious that the deceased should go and fetch his daughter to Bombay with her. On the afternoon of the 2nd February, the deceased and her relatives had a conversation in their room at the chawl, after which the relatives left for their work, and the deceased was alone in the room with an infant child of her son. Prisoner entered the room and closed it from inside. Shrieks were soon after heard, and the neighbours having been attracted to the room, called upon the prisoner to open the door. He refused to do so, saying he had committed a murder, and that he would give himself up to a policeman, who should be called. Two policemen came, when the prisoner opened the door and [illegible] of the room with the knife in [illegible] anybody who should touch him. He marched off with the policemen, still holding the knife in his hand, and desiring to be taken before a European police officer. At the Byculla office, a European police officer took the knife out of his hand. The woman was found dead in the room with her throat cut. Prisoner admitted his guilt before a magistrate. The deceased had done nothing except declining to go back to live with him, and to go to Nagar to fetch his daughter who had lost her husband. The offence, therefore, which the accused had committed was clearly that of murder.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Peeria Babajee, a shoemaker, said the deceased was his mother. They lived in Shivlal Motilal's chawl at Upper Duncan Road. His mother was about forty years of age. She lost her husband and had been living with the prisoner but left him three years ago when the witness married. Prisoner wanted to marry the deceased before the witness's marriage, but she refused to do so. Some days before the murder, prisoner knocked at the door of witness's room about 3 a. m. Witness opened the door. Prisoner said he was in fever and shivering, and was dying, and asked him where the deceased was. Witness said she was in the room. Moona said that the deceased was in her room. Prisoner then came back to witness's room and wanted to be admitted into the room. Witness refused to admit him, and told him to go away. About 7 o'clock the same morning, witness went to prisoner's room, and prisoner said he had taken medicine and felt better. About 3 o'clock the same afternoon, prisoner came and asked the deceased to go and fetch his daughter from Nagar, where she had lost her husband. Deceased declined to go, saying she did not wish to leave her son and her daughter-in-law alone in Bombay. Prisoner pressed her to go, saying he would pay her railway fare, but she persisted in refusing to go. Witness and his uncle then went to their shop in 13th Cumateepoora Street. Shortly afterwards witness' wife came to the shop, and in consequence of information she gave, witness went to the room where prisoner was, and found the door of the room closed from inside. He was told to open the door, but refused to do so, saying he had committed a murder, and that he would open the door when the police came. A policeman was brought, but prisoner refused to open the door, saying he wanted two policemen. Another sepoy was also brought, when prisoner opened the door and came out of the room, holding up in his hand a blood-stained knife. He told the policemen not to touch him, and accompanied them, still holding the knife in his hands, to a European police officer at Byculla, to whom he handed over the knife. On going into the room witness saw his mother lying dead in a pool of blood, with her throat cut. Witness's child was lying in the room in a hammock, and had been unmolested.

Bomia Vincotsamya, the uncle of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence. He said further that the prisoner wanted the deceased to take him to her room, and with her son to provide for him, as he had got old and could not see properly. Deceased refused to provide for him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Taleyarkhan, witness said the prisoner spoke to him two or three times and complained that Padooma did not provide for him as she ought to do, and that she was intimate with one Chindoo since she left him. Prisoner was not in liquor when he committed the murder.

A native policeman stated that, when he told the accused to open the door of the room, he said "choop rao soear." Witness told him he was a policeman. Prisoner desired him to get another policeman as he had committed a murder. Witness took another policeman to the room. Prisoner said everybody should go aside, and that if anybody touched him, he would kill him. Prisoner, on coming out of the room, flourished a blood-stained knife which he held up in his hand. He walked with the policemen, to the Byculla office, holding the knife in his hand, and there delivered it up to Constable Hobson.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, prisoner said: I am now 70 years old, and have been a long time in Government service. I saw with my own eyes the misconduct of Padooma, and told her not to do it again. I told her to go to Ahmednagar, but as she refused and would not mend her conduct, I killed her.

His lordship told the prisoner he did not wish to stop him, but he thought it would be better for him to leave his case in the hands of his counsel.

Prisoner agreed to adopt that course, and concluded his statement.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

Mr. Young summed up the evidence called for the prosecution. The learned counsel said the evidence for the Crown was direct and simple, and the jury would have no alternative but to return a verdict of guilty. Two lines of defence had been suggested by his learned friend. One was that the accused had received grave and sudden provocation in the fact that Padooma was misconducting herself with another man. Mr. Young said the woman was free to do what she pleased, and the prisoner had no right to control her actions. As to the second suggested defence of insanity, Mr. Young said it was not sustainable for a moment, looking to the damning statement the prisoner had made in court that day.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury for the defence, submitted that the man was not in the enjoyment of all his senses. That was clear from the conduct of the man when he shouted out from the room, in which he was shut up, that he wanted two policemen, that he would kill anybody who came near him, that he had committed a murder, &c. The learned counsel referred in detail to the circumstances which, he stated, must have been preying upon his mind all the time. The state of his mind must have been such as to claim the jury's sympathy. The learned counsel suggested that the prisoner really did not know what he was doing at the time he committed the crime.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said it was a simple one, and the facts were clearly stated by the witnesses. The question for the jury to consider was whether the crime, under the circumstances, was murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. As to the question of insanity, the law presumed every person to be sane unless the contrary was proved by the defence. Here, the jury had the evidence of several witnesses, from which they could judge whether there was anything in the conduct of the prisoner to infer that he was not of sound mind. The facts of the case were also sufficiently clear to enable the jury to infer whether the prisoner had received any grave and sudden provocation. The jury were to see whether there was anything in the circumstances of the case to give the accused sudden, and at the same time grave provocation, so as to deprive him of the power of all self-control.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

The prisoner prayed for mercy.

His lordship in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted of the crime of murder on absolutely clear evidence. The law leaves me the authority whether to sentence you to be hanged or to be transported for life. Although your crime was an atrocious one, still considering your very old age and that you were suffering from illness at the time you committed the crime, I think I shall be dealing with you sufficiently if I sentence you to transportation for life.

THE RIPON ROAD RIOTS.

THE ATTACK ON CONSTABLE CAUTY.

Bhawan Baldeo, Laxmon Baldeo, and Ismail Badal were charged with rioting, voluntarily causing grievous hurt being at the same time members of an unlawful assembly, voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, &c. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, explained the several charges preferred against the prisoners, saying that the more serious one was that of being armed with deadly weapons, which were likely to cause death. It was the common object of the unlawful assembly to cause grievous hurt to Inspector Cauty. There was no doubt that Inspector Cauty was a public servant engaged in the discharge of apublic duty. The prosecution had produced the sticks which No. 1 and 2 used, and which were found in their houses under a table used for ironing clothes. No. 3 was not charged with being armed with a deadly weapon, because, although he was seen using a stick, no stick was found in his house. Nos. 1 and 2 were shobees by profession; and when they were not shobees, they were wrestlers at Madunpoora, Sankli Street. Stewart from Philips and Co's at Byculla and joins Ripon Road; and it was near the junction of the two streets where the unfortunate police inspector Cauty was assaulted and nearly lost his life. About, 11 or 11-30 a.m. on the 9th March the riots began in the lane in Ripon Road known as Mahomedan Street, where a plague search party wanted to remove a Mahomedan girl to the plague hospital. Affairs assumed such a serious aspect that the assistance of 10 police sowars and 10 armed police was telephoned for. Mr. Dastur came to the place and was struck with a stone. He gave the order to fire, and the crowds dispersed. While this was going on in Mahomedan Street, disturbances took place in other places. Cauty was severely assaulted in the road to Jacob's Circle; and the young man mentioned, he was assaulted in Sankli Street. When the armed police and sowars arrived, Cauty was directed with five sowars to ride through the crowd towards Jacob's Circle. They rode through the crowd, but as they were returning, the crowd closed in and Cauty was knocked down with his horse, and was assaulted with sticks, and would have been killed. If possible, the learned counsel would call him the next day, when he would give his evidence as far as he could. The sowars returned without their leader; and Inspector Coady was sent with six other sowars to look for him. They picked up Cauty almost lifeless, and he was sent to hospital. Of course there were many persons in the crowd, but the prosecution had picked out, the three accused, as they were recognised well as wrestlers living in the locality. No. 3 was identified by the scar on his forehead. The prosecution alleged that No. 1 and 2 were the leaders of the crowd. No. 3 to a less degree, and were seen moving about and giving directions to the mob. The learned counsel regrets that many of the other rioters were not charged with the three accused, only because they had not evidence against them to secure a conviction. Nos. 1 and 2 were immediately wanted by the police from information received. They did not return home till the 10th March, when they were arrested, and the thick, heavy sticks were found in their houses.

Evidence was then led for the Crown.

Superintendent Nolan, examined by Mr. Anderson, said that on the 9th March last, he went to the Julai Hospital, and in consequence of information he received, he sent for the sowars and ten armed police. He went with the armed police to a house where some disturbance had taken place, but soon after, in consequence of information given by a native police witness, with the European and plague officers, went to the junction of Ripon Road in the Mahomedan Street, where he saw a few hundred yards off a crowd of about 1,000 Mahomedans armed with sticks which they were brandishing. Superintendent Brewin and witness told them to disperse, but they did not, and shouted and yelled—"sooar lok koo marro." Witness directed an inspector to telephone for assistance and also for the armed police in her room. Dastur came with a number of sowars, and with the police and Mr. Stewart, plague officer, went up to the mob, and told them to disperse, and assured them that their grievances would be attended to. They did not disperse, but asked that their two chowdrees, or leaders who had been assisting the police, should be given up to them in order that they might make short work of them. Mr. Dastur was struck with a stone, and he gave the order to fire. A volley and a few shots were fired. Seven persons were killed or wounded. The crowd in Mahomedan Street then dispersed. A detachment of six sowars was then ordered to go up and charge the crowd northward towards Jacob's Circle. Constable Cauty led the sowars. They were allowed to pass through, but the crowd closed in again, and another detachment of six sowars was directed to charge. Witness noticed some sowars returning, and was told that they formed Cauty's party. Some two or three sowars of the two parties collided, and both men and horses fell. Witness and others assisted them to the Julai Hospital. Cauty was brought in bleeding profusely from the head and was sent to Jamsetjee's Hospital. Witness could not say if he was conscious or not. The same evening witness gave orders for the arrest of No. 1 and 2, and on the following day for the arrest of No. 3. The first prisoner keeps a gymnasium resorted to by Julais and he has no other profession. No. 2 is the brother of No. 1. Witness did not know No. 3 before. He is a Julai.

Cross-examined: Stones were thrown by the rioters at the doors and windows of several of the European and Eurasian houses south of Mahomedan Street. There were people looking out of the windows and passages of those houses.

To Mr. Anderson: Besides Mr. Dustur, several police officers were struck with sticks and stones. I was struck with a stone in two places. Mr. Brewin was struck and also several other officers.

Mrs. Maria Turner, examined by Mr. Anderson said she had occasion on the morning of the 9th March last to go into Ripon Road opposite Sankli Street. While she was there, the noise in the street attracted her attention. She saw a crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans shouting "gora lok koo marro." They were armed with sticks. Witness saw Mr. Coady riding by at the time. She saw the three accused shouting among the crowd. No. 3 struck Mr. Coady's horse with a stick. Witness knew No. 2 before, but not No. 3. No. 2 threw a stone at Mr. Coady. His horse dashed down the road towards Jacob's Circle. The crowd shouted and threw stones at the horse. Mr. DeBurgh's horse was also struck, and he turned into a bye-lane. He had received buse. Two young Europeans by name Pritchard were in Sankli Street at the time. One of them was struck by No. 2 in the head with a stick. No. 3 also struck one of them with a stick in the arm; and carried his hat on his stick. Constable Cauty was pelted with stones, and his house was thrashed with sticks. When Cauty and the sowars returned from Jacob's Circle, No. 3 shouted "Allah Akbar," and rushed forward, followed by the others. Nos. 1 and 2 struck Mr. Cauty's horse in the leg with a stick, and Mr. Cauty fell. They dragged him to one side of the road and beat him with sticks. The sowars rode away in the direction of Treachers. The crowd pelted the native sowars, but they did not touch their horses. Mr. Coady then came with the sowars, and the crowd dispersed. Mr. Cauty was removed in a victoria. About o'clock the same evening, witness gave information about the three accused to Superintendent Nolan. Witness was perfectly sure that the three accused did what she said about them. Nos. 1 and 3 were taking a more leading part than others.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan, and the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first meeting of the New Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, when there were present:—Sir George Cotton presiding; Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai; Ardasir Framjee Unwalla; Budrudin Abdula Kur; Bhugwandas Narotumdas; the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar; Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval; H. O. Campbell, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. T. W. Cuffe; Darabshah Ratanjee Chichgar; Drs. Dominick A. DeMonte, and Diogo Manual De Silva; Rao Bahadur Bhakji Kashinathji; Messrs. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master; Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana; F. Edgelow; Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram; Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, and Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim; the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Messrs. T. G. R. Finny; Goverdhundass Khatav; Hari Sitaram Dikshit; Harkisondas Nurrotumdas; Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla; Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Jamsedjee Khursedjee Kanga; Jaya Karadi Lingu; Dr. Kaikhosroo Nusserwanjee Bahadhurjee; Messrs. Kaikhusroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kalabhai Lalinbhai Kaliandas Keshavdas; Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai; Karsondas Chabildas; Dr. Cowasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee; Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabirudin; Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia; G. Lund; Mir Aun Ali; Mirza Hussein Khan; Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya; Professor O. T. Muller; Dr. Nanabhoy Khursedjee Katrak; Messrs. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia; Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia; the Hon. Mr Pherozeshah M. Mehta; Mr Rahimtulla Khairaz; the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani; Messrs. Rastam K. R. Kama, George Woodford Roughton, Sorabjee Kharsedjee Dhondi; Sundernath D. Khote; Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy; Dr. Edward F. Underwood; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; Mr. Robert Watson, Edward Wample; Vincent; Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vadekar; and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, seconded by Mr. A. F. Unwalla, Sir George Cotton was called to the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.

THE HON. DR. BHALCHANDRA ELECTED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta proposed that the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1898-99. He said he had very great pleasure in laying before the meeting the name of their distinguished citizen, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, to preside at their deliberations for the ensuing year. (Cheers.) He was so thoroughly well appreciated and his unceasing activity was so well-known to the public, that he thought that if he were to state his reasons for proposing him, he would say what they themselves already knew about him. He would therefore content himself with saying that they had now known Dr. Bhalchandra for several years ever since he returned from Baroda, and since that time his public spirit and his unceasing civic activity had made him a regular institution of the city. (Hear, hear.) If they turned to the University, or the Bombay Legislative Council, or to the Municipal Corporation, or to the Standing Committee, they recognised for a long time that Dr. Bhalchandra was one of the foremost men whose activity was appreciated by the city. He now came before the Corporation, not a stranger even in the duties of presiding at important bodies like the Corporation. He had served for three years as chairman of the Standing Committee—a work which was of no light character and which had not yet been performed, so far as his recollection went, by any citizen so continuously as Dr. Bhalchandra. When they remembered that his profession, which was of an exceedingly urgent and pressing character, made a large call upon his energies, they could recognise the public spirit and the spirit of self-sacrifice which actuated him throughout his public career. Having served the Corporation so usefully in the capacity of chairman of the Standing Committee, he thought the time had now arrived when they should ask him to preside at their own body, and he had the greatest pleasure in moving the proposition standing in his name.

Mr. Roughton, in seconding the proposition, said that it was a most agreeable task for him to perform, for he thought that if any member of the Corporation deserved that post it was Dr. Bhalchandra. Those who had to work with him during his chairmanship of the Standing Committee knew the amount of work he had done. As Mr. Snow said the other day, it was most essential that the chairman of the Standing Committee should always be in constant touch with the Commissioner, and they knew of no instance during the three years of Dr. Bhalchandra's chairmanship—an unprecedented record—in which there had been any friction between him and the Commissioner. This was one of the reasons why they should accord to that motion a most cordial support to it. He had only one other thing to say, and it was this, that he had through his modesty withdrawn his claims to this post in previous years. He was therefore sure that they would now give him a more hearty welcome. He had never sought personal gain, but was always influenced by a sense of public duty. He would therefore ask the Corporation to pass the motion, not only unanimously, but with acclamation. (Cheers.)

Dr. Bhalchandra having taken the chair addressed the meeting as follows: Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the honour you have conferred on me by electing me President of this Corporation, for the year 1898-99. It is the highest civic honour that a citizen of Bombay who takes interest in civic matters can aspire to. I am especially thankful to my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and Mr. Roughton, proposing and seconding me in such kind sentiments. I am conscious that this seat is not a bed of roses as one of my ablest predecessors remarked when he was President, I mean Mr Roughton. I will, however, endevour to discharge my duties to the best of my ability to maintain the prestige of this high office and with your kind support sympathy and indulgence hand it over unscratched to my successors. With these few remarks and I hope not trespassing on a good acquisition a the serving strength of the Corporation, I take the occasion to offer a warm welcome. Gentelmen, I again thank you for the kindness you have shown me on this occasion. (Applause).

THANKS TO THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta here rose and said that there was another task which must be performed before they proceeded with their usual business, and it was to tender their most cordial thanks to the retiring president for the great ability and zeal with which he had presided over them during the last year. (Applause.) Their late President came to them as Mr. George Cotton, and left them as Sir George Cotton. (Applause.) He did not think that there was any gentleman in Bombay whose elevation to Knighthood had been so cordially approved and appreciated than Sir George Cotton. He need not tell the Corporation how well Sir George Cotton governed them during the time he presided over them. He was always so smiling that they scarcely knew he would be so firm, and he was again always so genial that they never knew he would be so arbitrary. (Laughter and applause.) That was how public bodies like the Corporation had to be ruled, and nobody knew better than Sir George how to rule and preside over them in the best manner possible. He (Mr. Mehta) had another observation to make, and it was that Sir George Cotton had shown them that he was made of the stuff of which old India was the stuff of which old official and non-official European citizens of Bombay were composed. They had of late often heard—in fact it had become the fashion—that the chief European citizens of their town did not care to join the Corporation because being very busy men they were not inclined to become a member of a body where there was so much talking. That criticism had been falsified by nobody so well as by Sir George Cotton, who was one of the busiest men in the city. He worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until a late hour in the night, and yet he found time to serve on the Corporation with zeal and assiduity and with great enthusiasm and public spirit. (Applause.) It was men like Sir George that they wanted in this city. He hoped the supply of such men would never cease and they would have many more such Europeans to take an active, intelligent, and public spirited interest in the affairs of the city. (Hear, hear and applause.) With these remarks he begged to move that the best thanks of the Corporation be given to Sir George Cotton, the retiring president, for the ability, assiduity, and the firmness and courtesy with which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Viegas having seconded the proposition, it was carried by acclamation.

Sir George Cotton in reply said he really did not know in what words to thank his friend, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, for the very kind way in which he had spoken of him during his term of office. He felt it that it was one of the greatest honours to be called upon to preside over a Corporation like that of Bombay for the second time—a Corporation which in his humble opinion was not equalled by any corporate body in the whole world. He had been carefully reading the reports of the proceedings of other corporations and other public bodies, and he did not know if there was any body in the world whose proceedings were conducted in the same fair spirit, and whose members worked so diligently and so disinterestedly as members of the corporation of Bombay. He had to thank the members of the Corporation for their great kindness and courtesy extended to him during the past year. As remarked by Mr. Mehta, no one had felt it more than himself that at times he had to appear a little bit arbitrary. He Sir George Cotton was extremely anxious just as much as the members to get through the business as expeditiously as he could consistently with thoroughness. All that he wished to say in connection with it was that whatever he did he did with the best of intentions. (Applause.) He found during his thirty-five years' stay in this country that whenever one worked with honest intentions no one appreciated it more than the people of this country. It was entirely to the kindness and courtesy of the members that he had been able to get through the work so quickly and satisfactorily, and he might say that on no single occasion he felt the chair was not always respected as it had been in the past. He took that opportunity to tender his best thanks to the Municipal Commissioner who, during his term of office, had shown that courtesy, which was a part and parcel of him. (Hear hear.) And last though not the least his best thanks were due to their worthy Secretary (Hear hear) without whom it would be very difficult to get on. It would be very difficult to fill up his place when he left them. He always found Mr. Barrow's advice most useful and valuable, and he might confess that whenever he was inclined to go wrong the Secretary always set him right by pointing out to him the constitutional forms laid down for the conduct of the Coporation. He sincerely trusted that when the time came members of Corporation would not forget to adequately reward his long and meratorious services rendered to the Corporation. He for his part would rather be inclined to shut his eyes to many of the legal enactments to enable them as it were to give Mr. Barrow some fitting return, some token of their appreciation when the time came for him to leave them which, he trusted, would be a long time. He again thanked Mr. Mehta for his kind words and Mr. Barrow for the very great assistance he had given to him during his tenure of office. (Loud applause.)

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The President said that there was a notice of motion given by Mr. K. N. Wadia on the subject of the scrutiny for the election of members of the Standing Committee, and it was as follows:—That four members (to be named at the meeting) of Corporation be appointed to act as scrutineers of the voting lists of election of eight members to the Standing Committee.

The above motion, the President said, was illegal and therefore out of order.

Mr. Wadia asked for permission to so alter his motion as to render it valid. The permission having been granted, he moved that three members of the Corporation, Dr. De Monte, Dr. Dadachanji and Mr. Kalianda Keshowdas, with the Secretary be appointed scrutineers for the election of eight members of the Standing Committee.

Rao Saheb Vandaker seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed to move an amendment in the matter. He did not think the Corporation ought to depart from the procedure hitherto followed by them. It was a departure from an old established precedent, and some reasons ought to have been shown why they should depart from such a precedent. As the by-law provided that the scrutiny should be left to the Secretary, who was not a member and therefore outside the Corporation, with three others to assist him, it provided an indication that these scrutinies need not be and should not be made by the members of the Corporation. Mr. Wadia was not aware of that when he gave his notice of motion. He never recognised that the by-law itself showed that an officer of the Municipality was the proper person to make the scrutiny. Another very cogent reason why members of the Corporation should not be appointed scrutineers was, that they ought not to be excluded from the business of the Corporation which was transacted during the time the scrutiny was going on. He would be very sorry to depart from the usual practice, and thereby to lay it ever open to a suggestion that the Corporation was not satisfied with the way in which their officers conducted the scrutiny. For aught they knew the scrutiny was conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and the Corporation, he ventured to say, had implicit confidence in them. He accordingly moved an amendmeht that the scrutiny be conducted by the Secretary, assisted by Mr. Wacha, Mr. Leask, and Mr. R. Ranina. As Mr. Ranina was not present the name of Mr. Anandrao Shete was substituted for him.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority, and became the substantive proposition.

Voting lists were then supplied to members for the election of eight members of the Standing Committee, there being sixteen candidates:—

At about 5-30 p.m., the President declared the result as follows:—

		Votes.
1	Mr Ebrahim Rahimtulla	47
2	Dr A G Viegas	45
3	Mr G W Roughton	41
4	Dr Ismail Jannahomed	39
5	Dr Cowasjee Horpusjee	38
6	Dr K N Bahadhurjee	35
7	Dr N N Katrak	32
8	Mr K N Kabraji	29
9	Mr K M Shroff	27
10	Mr S D Khote	27
11	Mr Aun Ali	26
12	Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas	25
13	Mr H S Dikshit	22
14	Mr Dost Mahomed Allana	17
15	Mr B A Kur	10
16	Rao Bahadhur Dhakjee Cassinath	10

The first eight members were declared duly elected members of the Standing Committee.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia proposed that the consideration of the re-appointment of different committees be deferred till the end of the agenda.

Mr. Barbhaya seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the old committees be re-appointed and the Secretary be requested to circulate the names of the various committees and members constituting the same, and the dates when such committees were appointed.

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment, which, being put to the vote, was carried.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation then gave sanction to various expenditures which were recommended by the Standing Committee.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 5th March 1898, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the Executive Engineer's report on the proposed road from Matunga to Lady Jamsetji Road, together with plan showing its alignment and the estimate of the cost of the work, Rs. 1,50,000. The Commissioner asks the Corporation to decide whether, having regard to the present state of the Municipal finances, it is desirable to incur such an expenditure

Dr. Katrak moved that with reference to the Commissioner's letter the Corporation agree with the Commissioner that having regard to the present state of municipal finances consideration of the matter be postponed.

The proposition was carried.

THE FLATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta propos

fact, if it be a fact, that the Tories will never accept him as their leader in home matters. Is he not already one of their leaders in home matters?

AMERICAN FRIENDLINESS TO ENGLAND.

While we hear from Vienna that the mere spectre of a possible new Triple Alliance consisting of Great Britain, America, and Japan, has disconcerted our critics in the Austrian capital, intelligence reaches us from the other side of the Atlantic of a remarkable outburst of friendliness to this country. Good-will to England," says Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the 'Times,' "was never so marked or so general as it is to-day." The theatres and music-halls, another correspondent cables, no longer confine their patriotic demonstrations to the waving of American flags and the singing of American national airs. The decorations now include the Union Jack, and "God Save the Queen" is sung alternately with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and with not less fervour, while the men in the audience rise to their feet and shout, and the women wave their handkerchiefs. At Key West the crew of H.M.S. Cordelia and American bluejackets parade the streets arm-in-arm, shouting songs which not very long ago would have led to a free fight. These demonstrations, Mr. Smalley tells us, are echoed throughout the United States; they are themselves but the echo of a deep and genuine feeling; they express the enlightened conviction, now general in the United States, that in the coming contest, whether of war or of commerce or of both, in the Far East, England and the United States have vast interests in common. Here in England we are taking things more calmly, as is our nature, but we are highly pleased, as we cannot help being, at the display of so much unaccustomed friendliness and are not much disturbed by certain efforts to convince the American people that our attitude is influenced by motives of an entirely selfish character. I refer to Mr. Michael Davitt's latest message to a new York paper. He says—everybody makes allowances for Mr. Davitt—that "England jealously dreads any conflict which might exhibit the Republic as a strong rival in naval power, with great potential military strength. Secondly, she wishes, through cheap and insincere expressions of sympathy with the United States, to obtain the invaluable prestige of America's sympathy in a possible struggle with Russia in China. He adds: Englishmen and English newspapers are now trying to impress France and Russia, America's tried friends, with the idea that an alliance between England and America is possible of attainment. Such an alliance would destroy the world-wide influence of the United States as a non-aggressive Power. The sympathies of the English ruling classes are really with Spain; they are as hostile to America as they were in the days of Washington and Lincoln."

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

Sir Charles Dilke like some other people is not altogether satisfied with the position of affairs in the Equatorial Provinces. Early next week he is to put an important question on the subject. The Hon. Baronet will ask Mr. Curzon who, notwithstanding that Mr. Balfour is in temporary charge of our foreign affairs, continues to answer Foreign office questions, whether that department has had its attention called to the Abyssinian decree of June 1897, which states that, in reason of the services which Count Nicholas Leontieff has rendered out of friendship to the Abyssinian Government, he is nominated Governor-General of the Ethiopian countries known as the Equatorial Provinces, with the mission of introducing into them the Imperial authority of Abyssinia; whether inquiry has been made as to the districts intended by the phrase, the Ethiopian countries, known as the Equatorial Provinces; and whether there is any reason to suppose that any portion of these provinces, thus handed over to a Russian subject, with a view to the introduction of the authority of the Emperor Menelik, are situated within the British sphere of influence attached to the British East Africa Protectorate.

INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY.

The terms of the resolution to be moved in the House of Commons on the 29th instant by Mr. Vicary Gibbs have now been settled. The notice in the orders of the day reads as follows:—"To call attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of monetary affairs in India; and to move that a Select Committee or a Royal Commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the results of closing the Indian mints to silver, and to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they may think fit." Mr. Maclean, who is a monometallist, will, I believe second the resolution. So whatever may have been the original intention the attack on the present Indian currency system will not be merely a demonstration on the part of the Parliamentary friends of the Bimetallic League. Mr. Gibbs and those who are acting with him are not without hopes that their demand for an inquiry will be granted by Government, seeing that the request is not put forward merely by the advocate of a double standard. Whether their expectation is well founded will be known in India before this letter reaches Bombay. In anticipation of the forthcoming debate Mr. Maclean asked the other night what sums of money had been raised since the closing of the Indian Mints in June, 1893, by railway companies on a guarantee by the Secretary of State; and what further sums had been raised, whether as share capital or on debentures, by railway companies which have agreements with the Secretary of State but have not received an actual guarantee. Lord George Hamilton replied that the State amount in the former case is £6,663,051 and in the latter £3,654,282.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

It is understood that Sir Seymour King, M.P., has made a handsome contribution towards the representation of India at the great international exhibition to be held in the French capital the year after next. He has, it is said, been moved to do this owing to the failure of the Government of India to provide the funds required for the purpose. His munificence will prove a great relief to the Indian authorities, as it is I believe from no lack of interest in the forthcoming exhibition, but solely from State necessity, that the usual contribution from the Indian Exchequer has been withheld. Messrs. H. S. King and Company of London and their corresponding firm of India—Messrs. King Hamilton and Company of Calcutta and Messrs. King, King and Company of Bombay—are likely to co-operate as agents for the Indian exhibitors. The sum given by Sir Seymour King is said to amount to as much as £10,000.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Peace and harmony prevailed at Spring Gardens on Tuesday when the newly elected County Council held its opening meeting. Even the result of the central Hackney election, where the two Progressive candidates, Mr. M'Kinnon Wood and Mr. James Stuart, kept their seats with large y increased majorities, did not disturb the unanimity of the proceedings. This satisfactory state of things was due to the arrangement come to between the two parties as to the allocation of the honorary offices. When Mr. M'Kinnon Wood was proposed as chairman two undistinguished Moderates brought forward Mr. John Burns for the position, but this "mauvaise plaisanterie was resented as much by the Minority as by the Majority and was not persisted in. A Progressive (Lord Welby) was elected vice-chairman, and a Moderate (Mr. H. P. Harris) deputy chairman, the last named being proposed by Mr. Strong, a Progressive, who when the earlier negotiations between the respective parties failed was himself designated for the position. The Progressives nominated eight of the ten new Aldermen, leaving the Moderates to appoint the other two. Of the new Progressive Aldermen two are working men (Messrs. Gosling and Dew) and one, Mr. A. Howe, is in Imperial politics a ministerialist. Lord Tweedmouth and Sir Arthur Arnold were of course re-elected, and Earl Russell was consoled for his inability to capture a Moderate seat in Hammersmith by being appointed to the Aldermanic bench. Of the two Moderates selected one is the well-known retired Bombay civilian, Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., who has been pleasantly introduced to the general public as one who has brought from India a good record for administrative capacity and a healthy appetite for statistics. The County Council has passed a stepping stone to the House of Commons for more than one of its members. I do not know whether Mr. Baines has Parliamentary aspirations, but I do know that he would make a good member of the House of Commons and he would certainly not say ditto to Sir William Wedderburn. What the intentions of her Majesty's Government may be with regard to "Terrification" we do not yet know. The Progressives, poor people who are not Progressives, still think that even if the Government introduce their Bill to establish local municipalities throughout the metropolis they will make no serious attempt to press it even should there be time. They are, however, being urged by the London Unionist members to throw up the sponge. Those gentlemen met in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons yesterday and unanimously resolved that "it is most desirable" not only that the measure should be presented to Parliament "at the earliest opportunity" but that the Bill "should pass into law this session."

THE NELLIE FARREN BENEFIT.

Any record of the events of the week would be sadly incomplete if it made no reference to the unprecedentedly successful benefit performance that took place at Drury Lane Theatre yesterday afternoon. It is six years ago since the play-going public were shock, by the news that their old favourite, Miss Nellie Farren, had been stricken with rheumatic fever while touring at the Antipodes. For four years she was not able to move her limbs, and although she is now able to just put one foot before the other there is no prospect of her ever being seen on the stage again. Since her illness she embarked in a theatrical speculation at the Opera Comique, and this, as everyone knows, entailed heavy loss. So pressed was she that she had to do what is painful to any woman, but especially painful to a woman of her profession—namely, dispose of her jewels in order to make both ends meet. It will be a satisfaction to all her admirers in India, of whom there must be many, to know that as the result of the splendid exertions of her friends she need never experience any more financial embarrassment. Upwards of £6,000 was realised by the entertainment at Drury Lane; it was intended to purchase with this an annuity of £360 a year, but Messrs. Rothschild have guaranteed to pay her this sum annually as long as she lives, leaving the principal intact. So eager was the desire to assist at this memorable benefit that some would-be spectators assembled outside Drury Lane Theatre on Wednesday night when people were leaving after the pantomime. At mid-night the number outside was a score or more. At one o'clock it had increased to sixty or seventy, and went on expanding, until at eight o'clock there could not have been fewer than three thousand persons waiting for admittance. The unreserved portions of the house were thrown open at 9 o'clock and the entertainment began at half-past 12, lasting till 6 in the evening. Every London actor and actress of note from Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry downwards, and every leading music hall singer from Mr. Albert Chevalier and Miss Marie Lloyd downwards contributed to the enjoyment of the vast assembly. The prices obtained for the 5,000 seats were for private boxes, 20 to 100 guineas; stalls, five guineas; grand circle, two guineas; first circle, one guinea and 15s.; balcony, half-a-guinea and 7s. 6d.; pit a guinea and half-a-guinea; and amphitheatre, half-a-crown. Miss Farren was present, and at the close in a voice broken with emotion uttered a few words of gratitude, bringing down the house by the catch phrase of one of her best characters, the street urchin in Aladin: "Thank ye, Sir." Perhaps the most moving incident, however, was the singing by the whole house after Nellie's thanks of "Auld Lang Syne." The audience included Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Rosebery, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In connection with Miss Manning's Association an interesting and eloquent lecture, intended chiefly I suppose for the benefit of the native students, in whose welfare the Association is interested, was delivered, on Wednesday, by the Rev. Nevison Loraine, vicar of Chiswick, on "Rome, Ancient and Modern." Lord George Hamilton, M.P., presided, and after the lecture there was a discussion in which Sir George Birdwood and others took part. Sir George Birdwood in a speech that was warmly appreciated by the audience put forward the thesis that Rome is not dead, but is alive all around us and in ourselves, for, he argued, we, so-called British, are in bone and blood true Romans. The speaker with characteristic boldness, for politics are tabooed on such occasions, praised the Roman patriotism of the British Democracy for supporting irrespective of party the foreign policy of the Government in the present crisis. This masterful attribute of the British people and the British Press had, he pointed out, been emphasized by the manner in which, speaking for Britons in all parts of the globe, even the most pronounced of the Opposition journals had written about the illness of Lord Salisbury, "the noblest Roman of us all." The chairman, in the course of his remarks, complimented Sir George Birdwood who, though in some of his observations quite out of order, had delivered an excellent and most happy speech. In this connection I may mention that the African explorer, Mr. Henry M. Stanley, has consented to preside when Sir Alfred Lyall reads his paper in May next before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on "Chartered Companies and Colonization."

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death of Sir Henry Bessemer, of which you will have heard by telegraph, occurred on Tuesday. He was in his eighty-sixth year and had long retired from the excitement of business, chiefly employing his time in the construction at the "shop" in the grounds of his house at Denmark Hill of reflecting telescopes. Increasing infirmities compelled him to take to his bed three weeks ago. The end was not unexpected. Although his inventive faculties covered a very large range, it is generally recognised that his fame as a metallurgist will cause him to be remembered longest. Older men alone can remember the opposition he encountered when he announced his process for the conversion of cast iron into cast steel. Not only, as we are reminded by a writer in the "Times," was the originality of the invention questioned; it was doubted whether it was commercially practicable; mares' nests were broadly hinted at, and it was even denied that it could possibly succeed at all. Hostile opinion was strengthened by the experience of several ironmasters, who made rough trials at their own works of what they conceived to be the Bessemer process, and, as it happened, were uniformly unsuccessful. In fact, a revulsion of feeling set in, and even Bessemer's licencees, thinking perhaps that it was useless to send good money after bad, did not show themselves so anxious as might have been expected to help him in surmounting the practical difficulties that stood in the way of the development of the invention. Undismayed, Bessemer set himself to remove defects, and when h had perfected the process he found the world still as incredulous as before. He thereupon started the famous works at Sheffield which soon brought the steelmakers of that place to their senses and compelled them to apply for licences. The Institution of Civil Engineers was the first society in England to recognise his work. The Telford gold medal was awarded to him early in the sixties. A few years later he received the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts. As showing what a prolific inventor he was it is mentioned that he spent £10,000 in patent fees alone.

Sir Richard Quain's long illness terminated fatally on Sunday at his residence in Harley-street to the grief of an exceptionally large circle of attached and devoted friends. Though perhaps not more distinguished than other members of the medical profession who could be named, none approached him in popularity or in the closeness of his friendship with the leading men of his day and generation. As one who knew him intimately writes:—"It is almost a history to say that his portrait was painted by Maclise in 1866, and by Millais, as his last work, in 1896. In the intervening time he may be said to have known everybody worth knowing and seen everything worth seeing. His library contained presentation copies of the work of Carlyle, Dickens, Forster, Sir Theodore, and Lady Martin, and many other writers of renown. Sir Edwin Landseer was among his most intimate friends; and he esteemed as his chief treasure a pair of silver bowls, which were presented to him by the members of the Garrick Club at a special dinner given in his honour. An Irishman of the best type, always genial, always kindly, always amusing, an admirable *raconteur* and after-dinner speaker, Quain frequented most societies and was welcome in all. He was a specialist in heart diseases, and himself, it is related, was accustomed to say that, if he had been physician to a great general hospital, fatty degeneration would have been spoken of as "Quain's Disease."

Amongst other deaths announced are those of the Right Hon. J. T. Ball, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland and a man of much intellectual force, Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, uncle of the present Marquis of Lothian; Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., who formerly was a member of the Bengal Civil Service; Sir William Fraser, K. C. B., LL. D., ex-legal official in Edinburgh, and a learned antiquarian; Sir William Lambert Dobson, Chief Justice of Tasmania; Major-General Sir George Bourchier, K. C. B.; Major-General R. P. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps (retired); Admiral Robert Coote, C. B.; M. de Kamensky, London Agent to the Russian Ministry of Finance; Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, the gifted young artist whose rather eccentric work first came into public notice in connection with a certain periodical, called "The Yellow Book;" Professor Kirk, a distinguished botanist in New Zealand; General Rosecrans, the American Federal Commander; Count Emerich Szechenyi, the Austrian diplomatist; Zacharias Topelius, the celebrated poet of Finland; and Helene Hartmann, actress.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	2	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1a	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	1	1	
B	Mandvie	7	1	20
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Umarkhady	2	1	
	Dongri	0	2	
C	Market	0	0	26
	Dhobi Talao	9	1	
	Fanaswady	5	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	2	
	Kumbarwada	9	1	
D	Khetwady	4	3	17
	Girgaum	0	1	
	Chowpatty	6	2	
	Walkeshwar	3	1	
	Mahaluxmi	10	1	
E	Mazagon	1	3	63
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	0	4	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	2	9	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	13	8	21
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	5	1	
G	Mahim	9	0	14
	Worlee	2	4	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	13	0	
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		3	
	St George's		0	
	Karelwadi		1	
	Warl Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telagu		9	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		4	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Nizampura		10	
	Narielwady		0	55
	Goculdas Tejpal		2	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		6	
	3rd Bhoiwada		0	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		1	
	Cutchi-Memon		0	
	Tatanpura		0	
	21st B'bay, N I		0	
	Khatri Memon		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		7	
	Maratha		13	
	Hajee Cassum		0	
	Total	99	100	219
Total plague deaths to date		27,206	23,700	
Total same date last year		73	57	136

a One European.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two suspicious cases of plague occurred in bungalows Nos. 22 and 108, Colaba, and were removed to the Modykhana Hospital. A case of plague was also removed to the same hospital from No. 108, Colaba Road. In C ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—two cases of plague were recorded. In the same ward (north)—Kumbarwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar—three cases of plague and an equal number of deaths were registered. In E ward—Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, Kamatipoora, and Tardeo, seven cases were removed and thirteen deaths recorded. In the Parel and Mahim wards, three cases were detected and removed to hospital. The reports from the Fort District, B ward and D ward, both east and west, were not available for the press. These reports are almost invariably incomplete. A complete record from all the districts in which the city was divided is now scarcely laid on the press table. This is due either to the carelessness of the divisional staffs or someone who receives these reports at the Plague Committee Office; otherwise inexplicable.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 892, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,894, making a total of 2,786 persons. Departures by 1,009 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,050, making a total of 3,059 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,148, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,117, making a total of 1,974 persons. Departures by sea 1,723, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,243, making a total of 3,966 persons.

COMMITTEES FOR TARDEO SECTION.

At a meeting held on the 24th ultimo, at the sectional office, Tardeo, the following committees were appointed to carry out house-to-house visitation in that section:—

Committee No. 1—Khan Sahib Shaik Abdul Kadur (chairman), Messrs. Bhiwanji Shivaji, Limbaji Bapooji, Appaji Shadashiv, and Bhowanji Shivaji.

Committee No. 2—Mr. Cowasji Edulji Patel (chairman), Messrs. M. H. Nicholson, Ramchandra Ashania, P. C. Daruwalla, Sayaji Nagoo, and A. S. Moos.

THE DONGRI SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Dongri committee was convened on the 28th ultimo, at 9 a.m., at Dongri Sub-district office, at House No. 218, Nowroji Hill 2nd Road Cross Lane. Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Deputy Health Officer, was also present. Seventeen members attended the meeting. Rao Saheb Vithuirao Crishnaji Wandekar, J. P., was voted to the chair, as proposed and seconded by Messrs. Moses Elijah and Allibhoy Bhimji. It was proposed by Mr. Balcrishna Bhiwaji, J.P., and Seconded by Mr. Moolji Noor Mahomad, that Messrs. G. Moses and Manekji Jamsetji Chandana be appointed joint secretaries. The proposal was put to the vote and carried unanimously. The work of house-to-house inspection was then distributed to all the members of the committee by dividing the section into several sub-sections. Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimji, in addressing the meeting, said that every member of the committee should be invested with the power or authority to search houses and also with written instructions with regard to their duties. The portion given to any one member should not be disturbed by any other authority. He further informed the committee from hearsay that some notification had been published by Government to the effect that persons carrying the dead bodies of plague victims and those who visit the hospital to see the patients should be segregated for ten days. The committee hoped that that was not true. Mr. Bhimji stated that if any such orders or other orders of a like nature are to be passed, the various communities throughout Bombay should be consulted beforehand. Mr. Gomersey Nagsey supported Mr. Allibhoy's suggestions, and asked the chairman whether any other officer was empowered to enter any house. The chairman explained to the committee that the District Medical Officer and the Deputy Health Officer have been invested with this power. He further said that to work with peace and harmony is the only motto that Government have adopted. There should be no ill-feeling. Mr. Alli Mahomad Bhimji proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman which was carried with acclamation.

THE SOUTH MARKET SECTION.

The members of the C ward, South Market Section, No. 3, for house-to-house visitation met, yesterday evening, at the District Office, No. 5, Dhobie Talao, under the presidentship of the District Officer, Capt. Bingley. The following members of the committee were present:—Messrs. Munshi Abdul Karim, chairman, Jethabhoy Anunjee, secretary, Hajee Cassum Joosub, J. P., Purshotum Narronjee Mulji, Surrufally Mamooji, and Muthooradas Pyraj. The president gave the necessary instructions for the way in which the work of the committee was to be conducted, and then the section assigned to the committee was divided into six sub-divisions.

INOCULATION AT THE KAPOLE AND LAD JOINT HOSPITAL.

Dr. Purshotam Harichand, Chief Medical Officer, will inoculate people with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic serum at the Kapole and Lad Joint Plague Hospital, between 4 and 5 p.m. daily, free of charge.

BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The Bene-Israel Plague Hospital was visited on Saturday by Dr. Nariman, M. D., B. S., Plague Medical Officer, B. Ward, as also by Sir James Campbell and Mr. Steuart, District Medical Officer, E Ward. They were received by Mr. David Solomon, honorary secretary of the hospital, who showed them over the different wards and sheds. The visitors were much pleased and expressed great satisfaction with the arrangements in the hospital.

DAMAUN.

There were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun on Saturday. In compliance with the request made by Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, Professor Haffkine has deputed Dr. R. M. Dubash, Honorary Obstetric Physician of Motiabai's Hospital, to carry on inoculations at Lower Damaun, and he arrived here on Saturday before noon, but in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the prophylactic lymph from Bombay the inoculations were commenced at 6-30 p.m., and 16 persons 17 males and 9 females), all Hindus and servants of Mr. Sorabji, were inoculated. During the day Dr. Cunha, the local inoculator, inoculated 11 persons, of whom seven were convicts from the plague hospital at Marwad. On Saturday up to noon Dr. Dubash had inoculated 44 persons, of whom 34 were (13 males and 21 females) Hindu servants of Mr Sorabji, 6 Banias, 3 Parsees, and one Christian, Mr Vidal, the Crown Advocate of Damaun.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The plague cases and deaths reported to Government during the week ending April 1st were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	965	799
Karachi	8	0
Poona	7	3
Districts.		
Kaira	0	1
Broach	1	1
Surat	75	62
Thana	84	48
Khandeish	1	1
Nasik	14	17
Poona	7	6
Satara	38	34
Sholapur	11	8
Kolaba	34	45
Ratnagiri	43	37
Belgaum	46	36
Territories.		
Baroda	175	133
Kathiawar	5	3
Kolhapur	30	65
Cutch	9	9
Rewa Kantha	15	12
Palanpur	19	16
Sachin	6	5
Janjira	2	1
Akalkot	3	2
Aundh	1	1
Bhor	8	1
Total	1,557	1,346

The death roll to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	81,185
" week ending April 1st	1,346
Total	82,531

THE FAMINE FUND.

UNSPENT BALANCES.

The Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund concluded their labours on the 25th March as the famine is over and the money, which when all was added up amounted to a sum exceeding 170 lakhs of rupees, has all been distributed. Unspent balances, amounting to nearly 5 lakhs, of which nearly 3 were contributed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been invested, as the nucleus of a future fund to which will be added the refunds of provinces which have not yet sent in their accounts amounting to perhaps 75,000 Rs. more. The money will be deposited with the Comptroller General, and a small committee of which the Chief Justice of Bengal is chairman and the member in charge of the Home Office one of the members, are empowered, with the consent of the Government of India, to spend the money when distress amounting to famine again occurs. Meanwhile the Comptroller General will invest the interest as it accrues. Mr. Parson, the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, has, with the permission of the Chamber, kindly agreed to be honorary secretary of the Fund in future.

The last work of the Central Committee was the adoption of the report which the Vice-Chairman had drawn up, and they ended with a resolution unanimously thanking the Chairman, Sir Francis Maclean, for the unfailing patience and courtesy with which he had governed their discussions and the minute care he had given to the business of the Fund. Mr. James, the Vice-Chairman, is staying in Calcutta for a few days longer to see the report through the Press and arrange for its distribution. It is contained in two volumes, the second of which, comprising the reports of Provincial Committees, is nearly 700 pages in length. Interest in the Famine has now disappeared, but the Report will show how valuable was the work effected by the Fund, and it will be useful for reference when India is next afflicted by a similar visitation. Long may it be before such a calamity occurs. We are asked to invite the attention of any Committee or gentleman who may still have any unspent balance to return that the money should be sent direct to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to the credit of the Fund, which still retains its old name, the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the above Branch was held at the Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy's bungalow, Malabar Hill, on Thursday the 31st March at 6 p.m., for the election of the officers and members of the Executive Committee and other business. Amongst those present were the following ladies and gentlemen (including a few visitors interested in the work of the Association):—The Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy; the Hon. Mr. Justice M. E. Ranade, C.I.E.; the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram; Sir Geo. Cotton, Kt.; Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai; the Revd. Dr. Mackichan; Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hakim; Khan Bahadur Bamanji Dadabhai; Meher Rustomjee Khimjee; Kazi Kabirudin; K. N. Kabraji; Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff; Damodherdass Gordhandass Sukhadia; K. R. Kama; Kalabhai Lallubhai; Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathubhai; Miss Serenebai Manekji Curetji; Mrs. and Miss Gostling; Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, and Miss K. R. Kama.

It was proposed by the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, and seconded by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, and carried unanimously that the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy should take the chair.

After some discussion it was proposed by Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, and seconded by the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, and carried unanimously that the following officers and members of the Executive Committee, with power to add to the number of members, be appointed:—The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E, (president); the Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy and Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai Bart., vice-Presidents; the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, honorary secretary; Mr. D. R. Chichgar, hony. treasurer, Members; The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Sir George Cotton, Kt., Surg.-Major H. P. Dimmock, Messrs. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, (honorary managing secretary), R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and Tribhowandas Mungaldass Nathubhai (old members re-elected), the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Messrs. Sundernath Dinanath Khote, Kaikhosro Naoroji Kabraji, and Rao Bahadur Bhashkerrao B. Pitale.

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, and seconded by Sir George Cotton, and carried unanimously that "the late Hony. Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Dimmock, be entrusted with the account collected for the testimonial to Lady Harris, and that she be requested to choose some souvenir and present it to Lady Harris on behalf of the subscribers.

Proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, and seconded by Surgn-Major H. P. Dimmock, and carried unanimously that "The fees paid by Hamabai Kaluuke for the first three months of her training at the Cama Hospital be refunded to her.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPERIAL POSTAL RATES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, March 11, in answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said: The Postmaster-General received from the Canadian Post office an announcement of its intention to reduce the letter postage to three cents per ounce. He has no knowledge in what form that intention was communicated to the other Colonies and dependencies of the Empire. The Postmaster-General explained to the Canadian Post Office that the consent of this country and the Colonies was necessary before Canada could properly reduce her postage on letters to them. There would be some loss of collections on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters which England and the Colonies would sustain by the reduction of the rate and the increase of the weight allowed for a single letter, and there might be heavy indirect losses arising from the pressure which the proposed action of Canada would bring to bear on the rest of the empire to follow in her steps. The principal objection to the proposal, however, is that the isolated action of any one Colony must prejudice the consideration of a uniform system throughout the Empire. The Postmaster-General is not aware that several Colonies and dependencies of the Empire have assented to Canadas action, nor has he any reason to think that such is the case. There has been a good deal of correspondence between the imperial and Canadian Post Office on this subject, and on that of a conference which it is proposed to hold in London to discuss the question of postage rates within the Empire. The Postmaster-General will continue to act in accordance with the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

MONEY RAISED BY INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

On Monday, March 14, in reply to Mr. Maclean, Lord G. Hamilton said: The sums of money which have been raised since the closing of the Indian mints in June, 1893, by railway companies on a guarantee by the Secretary of State amount to £6,663,051, and further sums raised in England, whether as share capital or on debentures, by railway companies which have agreements with the Secretary of State, but have not received an actual guarantee, amount to £3,684,282.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

In reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: A limited number of picked European soldiers have been employed on search parties at Bombay. This experiment had been tried with great success at Poona, and, so far as I am aware, had caused no friction whatever. I am, however, informed that, in Bombay, British soldiers had ceased to be thus employed a few days before the beginning of the recent disturbance. A large instalment of papers concerning the plague has been in the press for presentation to Parliament since Feb. 3 last. I hope they may shortly be in the hands of hon. members. When they are distributed I will consider what further papers can be presented.

THE SOMERSET REGIMENT IN INDIA.

Major Rasch asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the battalion of the Somerset Regiment now in India was found unfit for active service at the front owing to disease and sent back; what was the nature of the disease and the number of men found unfit for service from that course; and what was the proportion remaining fit for duty.—Mr. Brodrick: The 1st Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry was employed throughout the operations of the Malakand Field Force and returned to Peshawar when that force was broken up. It suffered somewhat during the operations from fever and ague; but on October 1 last it had 895 men fit for duty. There is nothing to show that the battalion was unfit for active service.

THE KHAIBAR RIFLES.

In reply to Mr. Molloy, Lord G. Hamilton said: It is the case that Sir Richard Udny, for what appeared to him sufficient reasons, recalled Captain Barton from Lundi Kotal, and, having done so, telegraphed to the Government of India on Aug. 18 last his concurrence in General Elles's, opinion that, if that post were attached, it was advisable not to attempt an advance up the Khaibar, but to threaten Tirah. He also anticipated that the levies which remained in the Khaibar, if attacked, would escape without any serious loss. Under the agreement with the Afridis it was specially provided that they were responsible for the protection of the Khaibar independently of any assistance from British troops. On the 21st it was reported that the Afridis were gathering for an attack, which was delivered on the 23rd, with the result that the Khaibar Rifles though attacked escaped as was anticipated, without serious loss, losing seventeen men. The number of troops in the neighbourhood was approximately as stated in the question (12,000), but, as I have before stated, on military grounds it was not considered advisable to lock up any portion of them in the Khaibar Pass. The Government of India are of opinion that Sir R. Udny under circumstances of great perplexity, acted throughout in a straightforward and loyal manner.

PROPOSED MILITARY CHANGES IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 15, in answer to Sir C. Dilke, Lord G. Hamilton said: The Government of India have under their consideration the question as to the application to British troops in India of the proposed changes in their pay, but the matter is by no means a simple one, as it is mixed up with the issue of grocery ration, which in India is on a wholly different footing from what prevails here. We have as yet received no final report from India. It is, therefore, impossible for me to place before the House an estimate of the additional charge which will be thrown on the Indian revenues.

OFFICERS FOR THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

General Russell asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, on the outbreak of hostilities on the North West Frontier of India last autumn, a number of officers who were then on leave at home were telegraphed for to rejoin their regiments forthwith; that some of these officers had only just arrived on a year's leave, and were obliged to return with a week or so of their furlough in this country, and that they had been refused repayment of their passage money by the Indian Government; and whether he would state on the ground upon which sanction was refused to the experiment unanimously recommended in 1884 by the Viceroy in Council, and approved by Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Auckland Colvin.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained that the Government of India are expecting a report from the Government of Madras, pending the receipt of which they have suspended action on Mr. Nicholson's report. Some experiments have been tried by private bodies or individuals since 1892, but none by the Government. At pages 55-8 of the papers presented to Parliament in 1887, on agricultural banks in India, will be found a full statement of the circumstances in which my predecessor withheld his sanction from the proposals put forward in 1884, stating at the same time that he was prepared to give his careful attention to any further or alternative proposals.

INDIAN FRONTIER WARS.

Mr. Morley moved for a return setting out (1) wars and military operations on or beyond the borders of British India in which the Government of India has been engaged since 1849 in chronological order; (2) the causes of such wars or operations; (3) the locality in which troops operated; (4) the results obtained; (5) the numbers approximately of troops employed; (6) the cost of such wars or operations (where shown separately in the accounts of the Government of India); and (7) amount of any contributions towards such cost from the British Treasury.—The motion was agreed to.

ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

The thirty-eight annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was begun on March 15, at the Whitehall Rooms, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, M.P., presiding.

BRITISH COMMERCE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Firth moved:—"That these chambers regard the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, or Gemany with great concern, as injurious to the interests of the British commerce, seeing those Powers exact the prohibitive duties of their respective countries in all their Colonies and dependencies. That a representation of this view be made to the Prime Minister by deputation or otherwise. That this association views with satisfaction the announcement that China will permit no annexation in the Yang-tsze Vally, and earnestly hopes that the British Government will support China in this resolution."—Mr. Holmer seconded.—Mr. Joseph Walton, M. P., cordially supported the resolution; but ventured to suggest the following addition to it:—"That, having regard to the fact that these Powers—that is, Russia, France, and Germany—have obtained concessions from the Chinese Government enabling them to construct railways within the Chinese Empire, the Associated Chambers consider it imperative in British trade interests that Her Majesty's Government should press for a concession authorising the construction of a railway to connect British Burma with the Upper Valley of the Yang-tsze-Kiang."—The mover and seconder of the resolution accepted Mr. Joseph Walton's proposed addition and the resolution as amended was then carried.

FRENCH CUSTO

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LEASE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A REUTER despatch from Pekin says that the British Minister visited the Tsung-li-Yamen, on March 8, and lodged a strong protest against the cession or lease to Russia of Port Arthur, as being calculated to disturb the balance of power in the East. The Chinese Government it is added, declared its inability to withstand the Russian demands.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND KOREA.

A Russian Volunteer steamer has arrived at Chemulpo from Port Arthur. She landed twenty-seven sailors, who proceeded to Seoul with stores. According to information on which has reached the *Times'* Vienna correspondent from an "unimpeachable" source the relations between Tokio and Pekin since the Marquis Ito once more became Prime Minister have been steadily improving; Japan is not ruined nor to allow its interests in China to be damaged by Russia, and any attempt on the part of the Russians to establish themselves in Korea will be resisted by Japan.

RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent says the 90,000,000 roubles allotted for new naval construction are to be spread over the next seven years. The Minister of Marine originally asked for 200,000,000 roubles, but for reasons of economy only 90,000,000 were finally granted. This sum exhausts the available resources of the Finance Minister. The *Novoe Vremya* says the recent measure for the increase of the Russian fleet shows clearly enough the English if they have not yet abandoned the hope of preserving their former dominating rule in China. From Kobe it is reported that Russia is contemplating a great extension of her mercantile marine in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

LI HUNG CHANG SUPPORTING RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

To a representative of the *Daily News* Dr. Markoff is reported to have spoken as follows:—

We have three objects in view in the Far East. (1) The securing of an open water port which may serve as the terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway; (2) the isolation of Japan; (3) the development of the vast commercial wealth of China. Russia has always striven to reach the open sea. We only want an open water port as an outlet for our railway. Russia has now joined in "the general scramble for China," but we are the last to join in the scramble for concessions. Germany has obtained Kiao-chau, England raised no objections. Germany has obtained railway concessions. Again England has not protested. England herself has obtained concessions which will greatly further her commercial interests in China. When Russia, seeing her rivals squeezing the Chinese, in order to obtain advantages for herself asks precisely the same terms as those Germany has obtained, she is accused of indignant protest is raised in England. We have great interests in the Far East. After England, our interests are the greatest. Russia has no intention of annexing Manchuria. No doubt, we believe Manchuria will ultimately belong to us. But that may not be for fifty or a hundred years. As the present moment rest European interests are centred in the developing of China commercially and not in the dividing of China territorially. The more we open up the fertile plains of Manchuria the better it will be for Great Britain as the greatest of the commercial nations. Even supposing we took the whole of Manchuria, which we have no intention of doing, England could only be the gainer. It is pretty generally known in Russia that Count Ucheviski obtained a promise from the Chinese Emperor that the second loan necessary to pay off the Japanese war indemnity should go to Russia. The Emperor has now agreed to an Anglo-German loan under pressure. I do not think there is much doubt that we shall obtain what we ask. The thing Orange is supporting Russian claims, in Russia, we said to Li Hung Chang, looked on as if he were the Viceroy of China; we treated him simply as the Ambassador of his country, and in consequence he was more impressed with Russia's power than with that of the Western nations who made a great deal of him.

WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND JAPAN "INEVITABLE."

We consider that war between Japan and ourselves is inevitable. One of our guiding principles in the Far East is that Japan must remain an island Power, and must not be allowed to secure a foothold upon the mainland. We regard the Far Eastern question as a much more serious problem than a mere rivalry for territorial or trade privileges. It is a question of the predominance of the White or Yellow race. If Japan is allowed to join forces with China, the White races will be doomed.

JAPAN'S EFFORT TO AROUSE THE WHOLE YELLOW RACE.

The well-known Russian writer, "Sigma," in an article which appeared in the *Novoe Vremya* a few days ago, said:—

One of the most highly thought of public men in Russia, a man of considerable political experience, gave utterance in 1895 to these words:—"Following as far as one can the Japanese Press, I am convinced, that, if it had not been for the Siberian Railway Japan would not have been in a hurry to commence the late war, which was above all an attempt on her part to wake up Burmah, China and Korea, and by pointing out to them clearly the unsteady nature of the future to join hands with them in a struggle in which the existence of each and every one of them was endangered. However much Japan may have developed her own strength and resources, that strength by itself would naturally be far inferior to what it would be were she in close alliance with an awakened China and Korea. However, the attempt of impatient Japan did not succeed. Her unseasoned young strength was not equal to the task, and showed themselves woefully unprepared for it; and what is more important still, France and Germany came to the support of Russia. The present Japanese Government wisely withdrew from the most important results of her victories, the foothold she had acquired on the Asiatic mainland. It is not too clear that had only Japan become a Continental Power of Asia she could have spread her wings well over China and Korea. But Japan, having lost the hope for a future alliance of the whole yellow race, now enjoys an opportunity of carrying on the struggle by substituting for Asiatic allies those European Powers—above all, England—whose interests suffer from the Siberian Railway." Now, if Japan is striving to arouse the whole yellow race, Russia can at the same time play her old historic part that is of pacifying that race from the West, where in days of yore we probably have been, our Kingdom the Hordes of Poloni, Petcheneigi (Turkish mongolian races), and of Tartars. Our action at Chifu and the Russo-Chinese loans are but a continuation of the policy of peaceful subjugation of those nations of the yellow race who inhabit the huge tract of country between the Volga and the Pacific, whose blood, besides, flows in our veins. There is no political sentimentality in this. We do not live in the East by virtue of our Pacific Squadron, or of our diplomatists, or in the person of the directors of the Russo-Chinese Bank. No; we live there by virtue of the greatness of the Russian name and the spirit of our policy. The Chinese know that Tchengis-Khan held an honorary rank under a Russian Tsar, and that he commanded Russian troops, he same as Prince Napoleon does to-day. They know that the descendants of the conquerors of Russia will be willing servants of the Russian people, and they trust to our merchants, our consuls, and our officers to help them in the day of need. They do not confound us with Europeans.

THE TSAR AND HSU-CHING-CHENG.

Hsu-Ching-Cheng, the newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia was received in formal audience by the Tsar on March 15.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

The debate on the second reading of the bill increasing the subsidy of the East Asiatic mail service of the North-German Lloyd from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 marks was continued in the Reichstag in Berlin on March 1, and the first four clauses of the measure were passed, together with a resolution requesting the Imperial Chancellor to introduce into the contract with the North-German Lloyd a prohibition against the carrying of agricultural produce in the return journeys of the steamers from Eastern Asia. The Agrarians had moved various amendments to this resolution, the most important of which was a provision specially excluding wool from the return freight of the subsidised line. The Secretary of State for the Interior condemned the attempt to prohibit the import of wool by the North German Lloyd line. Germany, he said, required more than 170,000 tons of wool every year, and only produced 22,000 tons. Of the balance only 5,475 tons were imported from the places of which the subsidised line of steam ships plies. The textile industry had developed to an extent which would not allow measures for prohibiting or taxing the import of wool impracticable.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Cardinal Kopp, the Archbishop of Breslau, who is "persona grata" at the Court of Berlin, has arrived in Rome charged, it is stated, with a confidential mission to the Pope from the Emperor Williams. The Cardinal has come to discuss the question of Catholic missions in China, and to arrange for concessions, which the Centre in the German Parliament claims as compensation for its support of the navy proposals. It is believed that these concessions include the return of Jesuits to Germany.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA.

The French Minister to China, M. Pichon, left Marseilles on March 13 by the Indus, of the Messageries Maritimes, for the Far East. The Chinese Minister in Paris, Ching Chang, went to the station to see him off.

MOBILISATION OF THE FRENCH FLEET.

The *Daily News* Paris Correspondent telegraphed on March 16 that orders had been received at Brest for the mobilisation of the northern squadron; that great activity was being displayed both there and at Cherbourg; that naval cadets were being appointed midshipmen; that two admirals had been instructed to hold themselves in readiness; and that statements were current that the object of the movement was to support the policy of Russia and Germany in the Far East.

PLAGUE ALTERNATIVES.

THE plague riots in Bombay have a new and very serious significance. For they represent neither an act of fanaticism like the Poona murders, nor a conspiracy to make seditious capital out of the public distress, but the genuine terror of an Oriental population when subjected to the measures declared by science to be imperatively required for their safety. We are once again face to face with the resistance of the old order of ideas in India to the new; that resistance which goes on silently and ceaselessly amid all the noise of platform agitations or reform, and which breaks out despairingly whenever a real reform is brought home to the people. More than 60 years ago, when widow-burning was put down with a strong hand, even the amiable Metcalfe had afterwards to admit the breach that separated the Government from the people. "We have no hold on their affections he wrote; "more than that, disaffection is universal." Forty years ago the law of 1856, which tried to ameliorate the lot of the Hindu childwidow by sanctioning widow-remarriage, was regarded as one of the contributory causes to the Mutiny of 1857. Thirty years ago, when the State schools threw open the administration to Hindus and Musalmans alike, the latter sought decisions of their doctors at Mecca as to whether it was lawful to rebel against the Queen. Only last year a decree of Court (the justice of which could not be contested) in favour of a Hindu led to murderous tumults in Calcutta, because it ran counter to the religious sentiment of the Musalmans.

It is no new thing, therefore, that an innovation like the measures for the suppression of the plague should meet with resistance. Almost every great reform which British rule has made in the cause of suffering humanity or of equal justice in India has been introduced amid a panic of opposition, often culminating in armed risings. The new thing in the present case is the failure of the administrative machinery which we ourselves had created for the self-government of the great Indian capitals, and the feebleness of the forces of order which we supposed we had developed among the educated classes. The municipal systems of Calcutta, Bombay, and Poona have manifestly broken down under the strain. The investigation at Poona brought to light a chronic maladministration, for which the unhappy citizens have paid during the past 18 months a heavy tribute in human lives. The inquiries in Bombay and Calcutta have led to legislative measures that imply a partial return from the self-governing to the centralised official model. The change in Bombay was made under the terrible pressure of the plague, and it almost amounted to the supersession of the municipality by a committee of public safety. The ultimate legislative form which this drastic measure may take will depend upon necessities that cannot yet be gauged. In Calcutta the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had dismissed his house in order unperturbed by any actual outbreak of the pestilence. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been known abroad as a careful and advocate of native progress, and no Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was more cordially welcomed by the native community. We may, therefore, regard his action, when it runs counter to local self-government, very much as we regard Sir Henry Fowler's action when it ran counter to native demands—as the act on of a responsible administrator on whom the facts impose a course opposed to his previous predilections.

The speech in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal lately announced to his Legislative Council the new Municipal Bill has, therefore, a special interest. He stated that the present self-governing constitution of the municipality had failed to break down at a critical period. He also pointed out that the sanitation of the great Indian maritime cities had ceased to be solely an Indian question, and had become a matter of international concern. He declared that the existing municipal system was unable to carry on the administration of the city under the conditions arising from the danger of plague and the increasing attention of the European Powers with regard to quarantine. He proposed to leave untouched the existing methods of electing and appointing the municipal commissioners. But his Bill supplements the present corporation with an efficient executive appointed by the Government, and with "a working committee selected from representative commercial interests in Calcutta" the Government, the commercial community, and the resident population. The corporation will consequently pass the budget and to decide many large questions. But the chairman will exercise the whole executive power, either independently or subject to the sanction of the corporation or of the committee. The committee of twelve will deal with all matters "which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the corporation, and yet are too important to be disposed of by the chairman alone." In these polite phrases, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal wraps up a change which will vest a large control in the hands of the Government, and which will substitute a directly responsible executive for the less directly responsible corporation. All who have watched the municipal history of the two great Indian capitals during the past eighteen months, and who have realised the perils to which those capitals have been exposed, both from internal pestilence and by the menace of a European embargo, will agree that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's scheme does not go beyond the necessities of the case.

Equally disappointing has been the attitude of some of the organs of educated opinion in India. We do not attach undue importance to individual expressions of impatience amid the terrible trials through which India has lately passed. Plague and famine may well excuse some wild words. A suffering people is a disconsolate people, and its outcries, however misdirected, should be listened to with grave forbearance. Never has the sympathy of Great Britain flowed out in so full a measure as it flowed to India during the last year. But we may fairly ask the leaders of Indian progress now to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the measures which progress imperatively demands. Much allowance must be made for the intense abhorrence alike of Musalman and Hindu to the publicity of the hospital system. Much allowance has, indeed, been made in adapting that system to the Indian sentiment. A plague city is in some sense a city in a state of siege. As many a father would rather see his wife and daughters die than bear the outrages incident to the capture of a beleaguered town, so many an Indian householder would prefer his females to perish quietly in their own homes rather than subject them to what he considers the outrage of being carried off to a hospital. The service which the educated native Press can now perform for India is to make the alternatives clearly understood. Isolation can only be secured by the hospital system, or by shutting up infectious houses, as they had to be shut up in the Great Plague of London, and practically leaving the inmates to die. Hard as the hospital alternative may seem, the other alternative is harder still. Yet, without effective isolation history proves that the plague means a general massacre. To take European examples alone, where the possibilities of house segregation were much greater than they are in India, the plague of 1570 slew 200,000 victims in the one city of Moscow; the plague of 1656 killed 300,000 at Naples within five months. In the 18th century the plague simply depopulated lesser towns like Stockholm and Marseilles, slaying 40,000 in the former in 1710 and 6,000 in the latter in 1720. Of the chronic horrors of the plague zone in Asia we need not speak. Yet these are the alternatives to the hospital system, and they are the alternatives which the educated classes in India should not only realize themselves, but should as far as may be, impress upon their countrymen.—*Times.*

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE AND THE PLAGUE.

THE *Times'* Cairo Correspondent telegraphed on March 13:—"Notwithstanding the unanimous agreement of Ministers with the recommendation of the Quarantine Board and the general consensus of scientific opinion that it is advisable to prohibit this year's pilgrimage to Mecca as a precaution against the dreaded introduction of the plague into Egypt and Europe, the Khedive has refused his consent, asserting that the measure is opposed to the precepts of the Koran. In view of his Highness's opposition, the Government has abandoned the measure and imposed certain restrictions which it is hoped will reduce the number of the pilgrims and tend to diminish the danger of infection to Egypt on their return from the Hedjaz."

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

THE following notice was issued from the Foreign Office on March 14:—

Lord Salisbury was greatly fatigued by the Cabinet on March 11, and has had a return of the febrile condition in consequence. His Lordship is recovering from this; but Sir William Broadbent is decidedly of opinion that he will not be fit to return to work at the Foreign Office till he has had some complete rest and change to the South of France. Mr. Balfour is at present, so far as is necessary, dealing with the current business of the Foreign Office.

In answer to many anxious inquirers at Arlington-street it was yesterday stated that Lord Salisbury was going on satisfactorily.

Lord Salisbury about three weeks ago took cold, but continued to work unremittingly till the evening of Feb. 25, when decided symptoms of influenza appeared; and, briefly, the breakdown is the result of the Premier's return to the Foreign Office before his condition was rantied a resumption of active work.

Lady Salisbury left Charing Cross on March 15 for Paris on her way to Beaulieu. She was accompanied by her son, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., and was reported to be feeling better.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

SIR R. TEMPLE ON CHITRAL.

IN the "Morning Post" of March 17, there is a report of an interesting interview with Sir Richrd Temple, on the subject of the Russian advance towards India. Sir Richard Temple insists on the geographical and strategic importance of Chitral, and suggests that, were that post unoccupied, the Russians who are always moving about close to their borders would certainly "look down" on it. Chitral is a watch tower against illicit movements of that kind. Adverting to a report that the Russians are patrolling the river Kokja, Sir R. Temple regards it as a matter of importance to ascertain its truth. He says:—

If the Kokja is navigable, once let it came into the power of Russia and a Russian wedge will have been driven into Afghan territory, and this, too, in the most embarrassing manner, because thereabouts the Oxus makes a great bend—the Badakshan bend. At the bottom of this bend runs the river Kokja, and Russia, possessing the Kokja, would involve Badakshan in her embrace almost as completely as the serpent surrounded Laocoon. That would undoubtedly be a circumstance menacing to the extreme North-West Frontier of India.

The interviewer then asked:—

"I suppose, Sir Richard, you have seen statement by military experts that only very small bodies to men could get through the Chitral Passes?" "My own opinion strongly inclines to that view," was the reply. "I cannot conceive how Russia could ever send an invading force by any of the roads leading to Chitral. But are we thence to infer that there is no danger to British interests from Russian advance? I say there are many dangers quite apart from the danger of invasion by an armed force."

"May I ask what those dangers are?" "I can best bring out my opinion by placing myself in the position of a Russian commander. What should I do in the interests of my supposed country—Russia? I should try so improve by position from the recently delimitated Pamir border, so as to indirectly threaten the northern part of Afghanistan, to set all the Ameer's subjects their abouts in a tremble, and to excite the imagination of the Ameer and his people, knowing well that the appearance of a steamer, however small, and a Cossack squad, however inconsiderable, would inspire these people with vague apprehensions of a force following them. I should know that the force would never follow, but the moral effect would be the same on them as if there really were such a force. Then I should improve my position on the Pamir border in the neighbourhood of Chitral. Happily, owing to recent arrangements, I should not be able to 'nabble' that place, but I would appear as near to it as I dared. I would open communications with the Gilgit people, thereby greatly disturbing all the subjects of the Maharaja of Cashmere—the great northern feudatory of India. In the same quarter I should poke about the sources of the river Kufar, that runs down to Jellalabad. Once I got a sort of apprehension moving down that valley Jellalabad could be disturbed; and that place, remember, lies directly on the route between Peshawur and Cabul."

"But would it not be an act of war for a Russian force to be on our side of the delimitated frontier?" Of course it would; but still I should send squads for all that as much as I dared, and before a question could be asked in the House of Commons I telegram me from London to St. Petersburg and from St. Petersburg to me I should have withdrawn my squads and got them safely out of the way. Then I should telegraph back to say that there were no Russian squads in the territory inquestion, and if there had been they would be withdrawn. That answer would go to London, be repeated in the House, and be deemed satisfactory by the British public. In the meantime my intended mischief, moral and political, would have been accomplished."

The last question put by the interviewer was: "What in your view would be the effect of abandoning Chitral?" The reply was: "Disastrous politically. It would have a very bad political. It would have a prejudicial effect on the mind of the whole Cashmere dominion, it would be very discouraging to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and would encourage the Russians to do all those things which I have been supposing a Russian commander might do from his point of view. No man who understands the lie of the country and the position of the Russian borders can possibly doubt the importance of Chitral. Those who are not thoroughly in those cases to know what may be called the strategical position of the place itself. What is wanted is to understand the ridges, the watershed, the effluents, and the upper valleys leading to the main valleys. It is on these that power or weakness peace or war, will ultimately depend, and, looked at from that point of view, Chitral is the key of the North-West Frontier of India."

THE QUEEN AT NICE.

THE Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg reached Nice on Sunday afternoon (March 13), safely and in excellent health after her long journey. The little illness of the early part of last week had quite disappeared before Her Majesty started from Portsmouth. On entering the Royal apartments at the Hotel Excelsior at Cimiez her Majesty found awaiting her a splendid floral offering from the Nice Municipality in the form of an enormous easel of roses, orchids, and peach and almond blossom entwined with white satin ribands bearing the Royal arms and the escutcheon of Nice. The weather has been fine warm; and her Majesty has enjoyed daily drives in her donkey chair in the pleasant gardens of the Villa Liserb, to Villefranca and to Falicon. Her Majesty has met with all the customary kindliness on the part of the French officials and populace. Her visitors have included the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania.

The Hotel Excelsior stands very near the top of the Cimiez activity, and dominates Nice, the Bay of Angels, the Chateau, and the roadstead. The hotel is a five-storied building, with a facade more than 220 yards long, and all white, with balconies in bus. The Queen occupies the whole of the west wing, comprising eighty rooms in all. Access to her Majesty's private apartments is gained by a private staircase, and by the lift which serves all the five floors. Her Majesty's boudoir is in direct communication with every other room. It is in this boudoir that she discharges the duties that await her morning after morning in the never-failing despatch-box.

On hearing of the recent indisposition of the Queen the Sultan of Turkey despatched a message to London expressing solicitude and inquiring in regard to her Majesty's health.

FIGHTING IN THE SUDAN GREAT DESERT MARCH.

The British Brigade after a remarkable march across the desert from Abu Dis, reached Berber in excellent health and condition.

On Friday, Feb. 25 General Gatacre with his brigade was ordered to make a route march in the desert. After manœuvring and marching for eight hours he returned to Abu Dis, and then received orders from the Sirdar to march for Berber. The General struck his camp at once and despatched his troops detachments by special trains to Redhead. The last detachment of the Cameron Highlanders reached Shereik at eight o'clock on the Saturday morning. The brigade reformed and left Shereik at ten the same night. They marched all night and arrived at Bashe Tenab at daybreak on Sunday. General Gatacre then crossed the desert with two miles to Dia Ria, which was reached at two in the afternoon. He started from Dia Ria at three o'clock on Monday morning for Wady Amur. This part of the march occupied four hours and a half, and afterwards at rest was taken until four in the afternoon. The brigade then set out for Genenitti. During the march two shrapnel guns and a man each of the Warwickshire and Lincolnshire Regiments were temporarily left behind but all three were recovered during the night. The camel corps on this march passed a chain which will vessels no longer control in the hands of the Government, and which will substitute a directly responsible executive for the less directly responsible corporation. All who have watched the municipal history of the two great Indian capitals during the past eighteen months, and who have realised the perils to which those capitals have been exposed, both from internal pestilence and by the menace of a European embargo, will agree that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's scheme does not go beyond the necessities of the case.

Equally disappointing has been the attitude of some of the organs of educated opinion in India. We do not attach undue importance to individual expressions of impatience amid the terrible trials through which India has lately passed. Plague and famine may well excuse some wild words. A suffering people is a disconsolate people, and its outcries, however misdirected, should be listened to with grave forbearance. Never has the sympathy of Great Britain flowed out in so full a measure as it flowed to India during the last year. But we may fairly ask the leaders of Indian progress now to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the measures which progress imperatively demands. Much allowance must be made for the intense abhorrence alike of Musalman and Hindu to the publicity of the hospital system. Much allowance has, indeed, been made in adapting that system to the Indian sentiment. A plague city is in some sense a city in a state of siege. As many a father would rather see his wife and daughters die than bear the outrages incident to the capture of a beleaguered town, so many an Indian householder would prefer his females to perish quietly in their own homes rather than subject them to what he considers the outrage of being carried off to a hospital. The service which the educated native Press can now perform for India is to make the alternatives clearly understood. Isolation can only be secured by the hospital system, or by shutting up infectious houses, as they had to be shut up in the Great Plague of London, and practically leaving the inmates to die. Hard as the hospital alternative may seem, the other alternative is harder still. Yet, without effective isolation history proves that the plague means a general massacre. To take European examples alone, where the possibilities of house segregation were much greater than they are in India, the plague of 1570 slew 200,000 victims in the one city of Moscow; the plague of 1656 killed 300,000 at Naples within five months. In the 18th century the plague simply depopulated lesser towns like Stockholm and Marseilles, slaying 40,000 in the former in 1710 and 6,000 in the latter in 1720. Of the chronic horrors of the plague zone in Asia we need not speak. Yet these are the alternatives to the hospital system, and they are the alternatives which the educated classes in India should not only realize themselves, but should as far as may be, impress upon their countrymen.—*Times.*

LORD SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

THE following notice was issued from the Foreign Office on March 14:—

Lord Salisbury was greatly fatigued by the Cabinet on March 11, and has had a return of the febrile condition in consequence. His Lordship is recovering from this; but Sir William Broadbent is decidedly of opinion that he will not be fit to return to work at the Foreign Office till he has had some complete rest and change to the South of France. Mr. Balfour is at present, so far as is necessary, dealing with the current business of the Foreign Office.

In answer to many anxious inquirers at Arlington-street it was yesterday stated that Lord Salisbury was going on satisfactorily.

Lord Salisbury about three weeks ago took cold, but continued to work unremittingly till the evening of Feb. 25, when decided symptoms of influenza appeared; and, briefly, the breakdown is the result of the Premier's return to the Foreign Office before his condition was rantied a resumption of active work.

Lady Salisbury left Charing Cross on March 15 for Paris on her way to Beaulieu. She was accompanied by her son, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., and was reported to be feeling better.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

TWO series of striking articles on the situation in China have appeared in two leading papers in the Japanese capital—one in *Jiji Shimpo* on the impending partition of China and the part Japan should take in it; the other in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* on the relations between Great Britain and Japan. The theses of the *Jiji* (as summarised in to-days *Times*' March 18 are that the partition of China amongst the foreign Powers is inevitable, and that Japan is better qualified than any other country for the task of governing the Chinese. As to the former of these points, the Japanese journal points out that while there have been frequent changes in Chinese dynasties, there has not been one change in the manners and customs of China, or in the direction of progress, and it is now quite hopeless to expect one. China's last chance was when Japan adopted Western civilisation, with the aid of Western nations, who hoped in this way to lead to the awakening of China, but the hope was falsified, and the descent of China cannot now be arrested. It is useless to discuss the morality of the European methods of dealing with China; they are not those which Western nations apply to each other; but prudent persons will take account of the facts and not of the fashion in which these facts have been brought about. Russia and Germany have set the example of partition; Great Britain and France will shortly follow them. Japan was ousted from Leaotong because European nations had resolved to admit no outsider to the feast which they had long seen was preparing for them; yet Japan is better qualified to rule the Chinese than any other nation for she thoroughly understands their customs and ways of thought. Compare the Japanese successes in the late war with those of the French in their war against China twelve years ago: the Japanese understood the people they were dealing with and the French did not; hence the very different results. The *Yomiuri* articles deal first with British policy towards Japan, and cite many instances of friendliness on the part of Great Britain. Moreover, the recent extraordinary activity of the British fleet in China shows no sign of aggressiveness towards that country or of designs on Chinese territory. On the contrary, it shows the desire of Great Britain to preserve the peace in the East as well as to guard her own interests. The Japanese paper mentions briefly what these interests are, and observes that British calmness and quiescence are frequently mistaken for hesitation and unreadiness. But the position and movements of the British Fleet lately show that there is no want either of readiness or decision. British policy is not clear on all points; but the views of British statesmen in regard to the Far East seem on all main points to be those of Japan; both countries desire to preserve the peace in the East and to prevent interruption to trade or encroachments that might affect existing commercial rights. Now, as Great Britain has shown her feeling towards Japan in the Leaotong affair and in making no objection to the annexation of Formosa, though the latter lay close to a British Colony and in the path of a vast British trade, as well as in many minor ways, what steps (asks the Japanese journal) does Japan, on her side, intend to take in the direction of an alliance with Great Britain?

SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN'S WILL.

THE executors of the will, which bears date Nov. 26, 1897, of Sir Henry Marsman Havelock-Allan, M.P., who died in the Khaiber Pass on Dec. 30, aged 67, are Captain Ettrick William Creak, of Blackheath, R.N., and the testator's second son, Allan Havelock, of Black Hill Grange. The testator's personal estate has been valued at £11,303 gross, and net nil. He bequeaths to Sir Belle lately belonging to his father and mother and used by them for sixty years, the sword worn by him at Hel-i-Kebir, being the last time it was under fire, and the sword of honour presented by the citizens of East Ham in 1857 to commemoration of his deeds in India, to devolve as heirlooms in accordance with the limitations under the will of the late Robert Henry Allan, of Blackwell Grange. The will continues:—

I direct that the whole of the papers relating to my father's life during sixty years, and deposited at Coutts's and in the military library, note the books, journals of military bodies in foreign countries, and a large mass of correspondence relating to my service in the 10th Foot between 1852 and end of the Indian Mutiny, and to my other campaigns in Persia and New Zealand and those in which I was spectator in the Franco-Prussian War and the American Fenian raids into Canada in 1866-67, and the whole of the correspondence connected with my presence with the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877-78, and the Egyptian campaign, 1881, are not to be sold, but kept together for the purpose of future biography of my father and myself, to be published in such manner as my friend Major-General M'Leod Innes, V.C., may think fit, and ever after to remain as heirlooms at Blackwell Grange, my view being to retain as a united mass the vast amount of documents of public interest which cover the biography of my father and myself from about the year 1809 to the present time. The testator bequeaths to Major-General Innes £100 "in consideration of his writing this biography, and especially placing before the public an exact account of the events connected with my forcible and wholly unjustifiable seizure on Oct. 2, 1880, in pursuance of the dastardly and disgraceful intrigue by which I was removed from the Active List of the British Army without any judicial inquiry or any reason whatever. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan left all the residue of his property to his wife, Lady Alice Havelock-Allan, daughter of the second Lord Ducie, and the will ends:—

I die at peace and amity with all men, and I forgive those who, animated by the basest personal motives deprived me, by a proceeding absolutely illegal, wholly without a shadow of justification, and without a vestige of foundation, forced me out of the active pursuit of my profession while in the utmost vigour of intellect, body, and mind, thus robbing me of the only prize I ever coveted—the opportunity of serving my country usefully in the field in some great national emergency; and also, by forcing me to take to politics in the most expensive country constituency England, have deprived my wife and children of all that I had hoped to save for them as the fruits of thirty-six years' incessant labour in peace and in war, and left them practically without a shilling. The truth will be known shortly hereafter, and the persons who wronged me will then be overwhelmed with shame and remorse.

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

SOME important changes have been lately made in the regulations regarding the admission to Cooper's Hill. Twelve appointments in the Indian Public Works Department will be offered to students who enter the college during the present year. In the past it has been the custom for an assistant Engineer after passing through the college to have a year's practical training under a civil or mechanical engineer before proceeding to India, during which period he received allowances at the rate of about £200 per annum. In future however, only two assistant engineers in each year will be allowed, on the special recommendation of the President, to go through an extended practical course in this country, which will not ordinarily last more than two years, the pay being the same as at present. The remender of the assistant engineers will proceed to India directly after leaving Cooper's Hill. Three appointments in the Indian Telegraph Department will be offered to students who join the college in 1898. One appointment will be made annually to the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The student will be selected at the end of the first year and will then have a special course of training for one year, after which he will be appointed to the Service as an assistant engineer, first grade, and will draw a salary of Rs. 3,600 per annum, commencing from the date of embarcation for India.

One appointment for the present year will be made to the Traffic Department, Indian State Railways. As in the case of the Accounts Branch, the candidate will be nominated at the end of the first year and will then have a year's special training. The salary will commence at the rate of Rs. 3,000 a year, but it is to be noted that these appointments carry no pensionable [illegible] numbers appointed will be alternately two and one in each year.

THE "NELLIE" FARREN BENEFIT AT DRURY LANE.

ONE night in Sydney, six or seven years ago, Miss Nellie Farren, perhaps the most popular burlesque actress London has ever known, went ill-fed in full health and spirits. She awoke a cripple, and she has never played since—but continues a victim to gouty rheumatism, which, however, has not deprived her of her cheery smile or even of any her naturally happy disposition. Her friends gave her a bumper benefit at Drury Lane. For the performances the services of almost every member of the theatrical profession in the metropolis of any note were enlisted, and the occasion, in respect of the amount of public sympathy and patronage obtained and of the magnitude of the receipts is quite unparalled, the nearest approach to it perhaps being the performances given by Miss Genevieve Ward for the benefit of the Women's Hospital at Melbourne, by which £5,000 was realised. Although the prices of admission on March 17 were on a very high scale, every part of the house was crowded. From ten or eleven o'clock the previous night crowds began to assemble outside the gallery entrance, and directly the doors were opened at 10 a.m. the theatre was filled to overflowing. At the close of the performance Mr. Edward Terry recited a tribute in verse. Miss Farren was almost too overcome to reply, but managed to utter a few words of heartfelt thanks. It is understood that, through a guarantee given by the Messrs. Rothschild, the sum of over £5,000 which was realized will secure to Miss Farren an income of about £300 per annum during her life, while the capital will remain intact to be disposed of after her death as she may direct—probably, it seems, in the endowment of a child's cot at a hospital, and towards benevolent funds of the theatrical world.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

WASHINGTON telegrams intimate that the danger of war is now regarded as past, and that the President has had occasion to express his opinion that the difficulties between the United States and Spain will be arranged without recourse to other than peaceful means. At the same time, naval and military preparations are being pushed forward with energy by both America and Spain.

The purchase by the United States Government of two Brazilian warships is said to have been negotiated. The Marquis Ito states, however, that Japan will be unable to sell the battleship she is building in New York to the United States, because she needs them herself.

The new Spanish Minister in Washington presented his credentials to President McKinley on March 12, and declared that the principal object of his mission was to maintain and draw closer the most friendly relations between Spain and the United States. The President expressed his gratification, and said his own efforts and those of his Government would be no less earnestly directed to the same end.

The "Times'" Paris correspondent says that according to information from good sources, the Emperor Francis Joseph is making great efforts to induce the European Powers to represent to the United States the danger to Europe of their carrying any further their interference in Cuban affairs.

Senator Proctor, who has just returned to Washington from Cuba, states that the Maine explosion was certainly external.

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

A GOOD deal of credence is given in the lobby and in political circles generally to certain rumours which are afloat in regard to impending alterations in the personnel of the Treasury bench, says the London correspondent of the *Irish Times*. For several years past Lord George Hamilton has had to bear great care of his health, and his duties at the India Office have been so heavy of late that he has more than once been brought to the point of considering the absolute necessity of requesting to be relieved. He has been urged to stay on, and has consented with the understanding that as soon as affairs in India become less difficult he shall be superseded. The speculation is that in this event Mr. Curzon would be given a lift up into the Secretary of State's ship, for which his abilities and experience so fully qualify him. The other probable change is the translation of Mr. Goschen to "another place." Mr. Gorchen can be ill spared, for, whether at the Admiralty or the Exchequer, he has proved himself a statesman of commanding capacity; he and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, indeed, are always coupled as the two front bench men having a real strong grip of every department of statesmanship. It is reckoned that Mr. Hanbury is one of the few men of high business capacity who might successfully succeed the Admiralty, and it is thought that Lord George Hamilton may go to Canada as Governor-General. Another change which is much talked of is the succession of Lord Balfour to the Vice-Royalty of India, upon the retirement of Lord Elgin.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE report of the board of visitors on the Royal Military College for 1897, which has been issued as a Parliamentary paper, states that the board of visitors inspected the college on Dec. 8. The board were favourably impressed with the average physique of the cadets, but are constrained to remark that the average would have been better but for the inclusion of a few cadets of distinctly inferior physique, who will, in all probability, find a difficulty in working up to the minimum standard, and who can hardly be expected to undergo successfully very severe fatigue in a tropical or mountainous country. The daily average sick had been 3·59 out of an average strength of 355, giving a daily percentage of 98. The average height of the cadets was 5ft. 9·3-8in. The medical officer reports the sanitary state of the buildings as satisfactory; but the board are doubtful whether the smoke and water tests are applied periodically, and they recommend that this should be done regularly every vacation. He also reports that the Pasteur filters work well and that the water supply is good and ample, but calls attention to the risk of contamination from the encamping of troops at Barossa, near the Whish stream which supplies the drinking water to the college. The source of supply is also liable to contamination from the cattle grazing in the neighbouring fields. The board consider this arrangement distinctly unsatisfactory and requiring the immediate attention of the authorities with a view to the source being kept free from all risks of contamination. They also recommend that chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water should be taken regularly during each vacation, shortly before the return of the cadets.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C A Mumford, BCS
Mr H M R Hopkins, BCS
Mr R C H Moss-King, BCS
Mr E J Ebden, BoCS
Mr C A Fryser, B
Mr W Nathan, B
Mr R L Jones, M
Lt-Col A Adye
Lt-Col A B Mein
Lt-Col T H Goldney
Major H F Chesney, RE
Major R V Garrett
Capt T M Ward
Capt C G Prendergast
Capt D E Mocatta
Lieut G T Taylor
Lieut N N Barwell
Surg-Major-Gen J Cleghorn
Surg-Major C G W Lawdell
Surg-Capt C C Manifold
Condr J Bell

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, March 15.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Supernumerary Capt H W Wilberforce to be Captain, vice K Baker, placed on temporary half-pay.

4th Dragoon Guards, Sec Lieut A G A Jerrard to be Lieut, vice A Greenlees, deceased.

1st Life Guards, Capt W L Lord Ewing, to be Major, vice Burnaby-Atkins, promoted. Lieut E Makins to be Captain, vice Grenfell, to Half-pay. Lord Bacon, Sec Lieut and Qr Mr Sergt Queenborough Division R M L I, to be Lieut, vice E Mankton, promoted.

3rd Hussars, Capt L Sandwith, as seconde for service as Adjutant of Yeomanry.

10th Hussars, Capt F J Zigomala retires on retired pay. Supernumerary Lieut W R P Stapleton-Cotton to be Lieut, vice M Archdale, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Artillery, Lieut (with local and temporary rank) Wilson to be Capt (with local and temporary rank), vice Wrenn, promoted.

Grenadier Guards, Sec Lieut the Hon A V F Russell to be Lieut, vice the Hon A Fitzroy, some set, seconded.

Coldstream Guards, Sec Lieut F J Farquhar to be Lieut, vice G F Fremantle, promoted.

Royal Engineers, The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—R G Moore, R G Fraser, F D Irvine, A Bruce, L at Woolwich, R H Bell, M P Miers, and A C Boutcher, Sec Lieut Bell the question as to his commission.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the R M Academy to be Sec Lieuts:—R G Ponsonby and A B Cunningham.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), Sec Lieut H Puxley to be Lieut, vice A J S Moir, appointed Adjutant.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, Lieut H R Hardy to be Capt, vice C O Monro, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt), Sec Lieut R H de B Morris to be Lieut vice O B Goldie, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Sec Lieut R F Fanshawe to be Lieut, vice C J T Bruce, seconded.

Norfolk Regt, Lieut C C Blackburn to be Capt, vice G W B Rose, seconded. Sec Lieut N G Hunsford to be Lieut, vice F Northcott, promoted.

Lincolnshire Regt, Major F R Lewis to be Lieut Col, vice Brownlow, C B, retired on retired pay, April 26, 1898.

Suffolk Regt, Sec Lieut F T Lister to be Lieut, vice F D Findlay, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt, Sec Lieut H T Reed to be Lieut, vice E T Marshall, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt, Sec Lieut E M Panter-Downes to be Lieut, vice F J Williams, transferred to Indian Staff Corps.

Yorkshire Regt, Sec Lieut J F V Thorne to be Lieut, vice R A Arbuthnot, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Highland Light Infy, Sec Lieut T A Rose to be Lieut, vice F Findlay, promoted.

Royal Scots Fusiliers, Sec Lieut F T Lister to be Lieut, vice H T Reed, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Major A J C Wrench retires on retired pay, Capt B M Sandilands to be Major, vice A J Trought.

King's Own Scottish Borderers, Lieut H W Hannigan to be Capt in succession to Major M C Whitehouse, who holds a Staff appointment.

Cameronians, Scottish Rifles, Sec Lieut V A S Keighley, to be Lieut, vice E C Hayes, promoted.

Gloucestershire Regt, Lieut A Sutherland Strayner to be Capt, vice G Mahill, deceased. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—D Burges, A Bromley-Davenport, J A Rutter, vice E W Le Mottée, appointed Adjutant, Lieut G H Matthews from 4th Bn to be Sec Lieut, vice D Burges.

East Surrey Regt, Capt C P L Lyndon-Bell retires on retired pay.

Duke of Wellington's, West Riding Regt, Sec Lieut W E M Tyndall to be Lieut on augmented establishment.

Border Regt, Sec Lieut C J Marsh to be Lieut, vice C L Macnab, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Sussex Regt, Sec Lieut J S Cameron to be Lieut, vice S G Tagg, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Hampshire Regt, Lieut H J A Banks to be Capt, in succession to Major A Munro, appointed to the Staff. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, A T Beauvoir, vice F R Hickie, seconded, G N French, vice H J A Banks.

South Staffordshire Regt, Capt F J Earnshaw is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Sec Lieut C F G Lang to be Lieut, vice B A Curwen, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut H D Lowry to be Capt, vice P R Phipps, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regt, Sec Lieut A H Bailey to be Lieut, vice A O Grant, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps. Gent Cad T H S Woods, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieut, vice A H Bailey.

Welsh Regt, Sec Lieut W and Steward to be Lieut, vice C V Hale, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders, Royal Highlanders, Sec Lieut C M'Lean to be Lieut, vice W Mc Farlan, appointed Adjutant, Gent Cadet A M Nunneley, from the R M College, to Sec Lieut, vice C M'Lean.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Lieut R C R Owen, to be Capt, vice F S Stanhope, seconded. The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—L H K Coppin-Hennessey, vice A J B Aiden, promoted, 9 Hampshire, vice L H K Coppin-Hennessey, seconded from Feb 5, 1898, for service under the Colonial Office.

Essex Regt, Capt W J L Jeffreys is seconded for service as Adjutant of Volunteers.

Shropshire and Worcestershire Regt, Sec Lieut C J W Hobbs to be Lieut, vice F C Rigby, seconded.

Northamptonshire Regt, Lieut Col R J Chaytor is removed from the unattached, and is placed on half pay. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A Chapman Bignell, vice A A Lyons, promoted 1st; the East Kent Regt; J W Weatherstone, vice A A E Bulmer, promoted into the South Staffordshire Regt.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt, Sec Lieut H C Cahill to be Lieut, vice F F Massy, seconded.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Sec Lieut W S Leslie to be Lieut vice J Gosling, promoted into the Suffolk Regt.

Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut A G Burt, to be Capt, in succession to Major temporary Lt Col F W Trendall, on the home establishment. The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieuts are antedated as follows, G E Bayes, to Nov 10, 1897, vice A S Burt, P C Hill, to Dec 4, 1897, vice C W Watkins, seconded. Sec Lieut R Sandiford to be Lieut, vice W E J Bradshaw, promoted.

Durham Light Infty, Super Capt R J Garnier to be Capt, vice A W Baker, resigned.

Prince Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieut J E Ramsay Brush to be Capt, vice W H P Palmer, seconded, Sec Lieut F L Kennett to be Lieut, vice J B R Brush.

Connaught Rangers, Capt E A Gruggen to be Major, vice Chapman, promoted, Super Capt A W Abercrombie to be Capt vice E A Grubbe.

Rifle Brigade, Prince Consort's Own, Sec Lieut the Hon H Bateman Lee to be Lieut, vice J M N Warman, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt, Capt G C F Sherwood to be Major, vice Lieut Col C A B Tyler, promoted, Sec Lieut A S Dyer to be Lieut, vice E D Howe, promoted.

Royal Engineers, The undermentioned Lieuts, Indian Staff Corps, to be Captains, J B Lyons, H Gordon, H E Benson, C L Allan, B, D S O, and A J F Thomson, A H Utterson, C B, to be placed on retired pay, as Major-General Sir C W Wilson, K C B, R C C, has assumed charge of the Military Education at Headquarters, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. His undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals, H C B Bevan, from A.D.C. to Major-General Commanding Troops, Aldershot District, vice Lyttelton, promoted. Lieut Col I F Lascelles, retires, J Bengough, from Col Staff, retiring the 62nd Regimental List, vice Lieut R D Kerr, deceased.

Corps of Officers, Capt A E Morrall, 4th Battn South Wales Borderers, resigns his commission on the abandonment to the Militia, at the Hyde-Castle, having failed to comply with the provisions of Article 62, Royal Warrant, April 26, 1877, no longer belongs to the Reserve of Officers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—C G Robinson, to Terrible March 24, E H M Davis, to Juno March 18.

Commanders—S Hughes, to Victory, additional, for Sultan March 24, J W Combe, to Triton March 24, W de Saumarez Brenton, additional, for special temporary service March 14, A st Lampen, to Terrible March 24.

Lieutenants—R Oliver, to St Vincent, A A Gordon, to Collingwood, C M Lambert, to Victory, for instruction, A P Scott-Moncrieff, to Alexandra, F A Ogilvy, as First Lieutenant, T G S Hodgson, N B Matheson, J F de Montmorency, F Orpen, and C W Trumpeter, to Terrible, J T Shave, jun, to N R, to Hermione March 24, M G H Gamul, to Beaewen, additional, for gunnery, in command March 15, and C H Oliver, to Beaewen, additional, for Dolphin, in command March 31, T Brown, to Terrible, for twelve months' training March 24, D M Anderson, to Terrible, Acting M H, to Barham, to Collingwood, for coastguard at Falmouth, and B W Drummond, to Beaewen, as First Lieutenant March 31.

Sub-Lieutenants—A T Stewart and G P England, to Terrible March 24, A D M Cherry, to Beaewen, additional, for Dolphin March 31.

Midshipmen—E C Banbury, F R Willis, G F L L Page, C N Reeves, L G B A Campbell, A B Prowse, and H R Moore, to Terrible March 24, W R G Morrison, F C Ross, A N Gouldsmith, and T N J Jones, to Beaewen, additional, for Dolphin March 31, Harrow, to Terrible March 24.

Fleet Engineers—W H Bremner, to Raleigh, R G Callaway, to Victory, additional March 31, J W Beveridge, to Hermione April 7, J R D Johnson, to Polyphemus March 14.

Staff Engineers—J S Ross, to Terrible March 24.

Chief Engineers—C Ramsay, to the Defiance March 11, E F Sparks, to Philomel March 10, W C Burnet, to Vivid additional, for Hyacinth March 16.

Engineers—H C Rush, J F Arthur, and T O Jameson, to Terrible March 24, W H Davies, to Victory, additional, for Defiance March 24, W Heyes, to Collingwood, Walter F Mitchell, to Minerva, additional, as Instructor in the working of machinery of torpedo-boats, A K Kinder, to Pelorus, W McK Wilson and G W J Beardsley, to President, additional, for service at Admiralty, J McLaurin, to President, additional, for R N College, as Assistant-Inspector in Torpedo, A O Hetherington, to William March 16.

Assistant Engineers, C E J Mammone, to Hermione April 7, C N Webber, probationary, to Hermione April 7, A E J Murray, J S Massey, G Robertson, and H B W Pain, temporary, to Terrible, A Evans, to Sharpshooter, F Kelly, to Hawke March 24, to H Peace, to Clarence March 16, H V K Wyatt, probationary, to Black March 16.

Fleet Surgeons, W E Bennet, to Terrible March 24, C Pearson, to Sandfly, additional, for Sheerness Dockyard and Naval Barracks March 24.

Staff Surgeons, H S Sparrow, to Hermione April 7, H R Osborne, to Beaewen, temporary March 14.

Surgeons, A C Lomas and M L M Vaudin, to Terrible March 24, W Stewart, set, to Hermione April 7, R H Thorne-Thorne, to Blake March 16.

Fleet Paymasters, F Whitchorn, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington, B Rogers, to Northampton April 1.

Staff Paymaster, H S Pakenham, to Terrible March 24.

Paymasters, G Hewlett, to Beaewen, additional, for Wanderer March 24, A Robinson to the Alexandra April 7, T Langton, to Impregnable, temporary, re-appointed, on promotion Feb 16.

Assistant Paymasters, H W Goodeson, to Hermione April 7, T Reeves, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington undated.

Clerks, C B Roberts, to Terrible, D G Hewlett, to Northampton March 24, J B Parsons, to Wildfire, additional, for R N Barracks, A F Hughes, to Excellent, W F K Quayle, to Pembroke, additional, for R N Barracks undated.

Gunners, S M Thompson, to Hermione April 7, G T Webley, to Blake March 16, W H Mallard, to Terrible.

Boatswains, J Westacope and H B Skinner, to Rodney, J Rice, to Wye, F W Crocker, to Ajax, W Bailey and W Palmer, to Imaum March 11, T Starke, to Sandhower, P G Lyon, to Melbourne undated, T G Cobbe, to Pembroke, additional, March 11.

Carpenter, E J Polyblank, to Philomel March 10.

Head Gardeners, J W Sturgan, to Malta Dockyard Feb 17.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, March 8.—Lieut and Adjt M Armand has been promoted to the rank of Lieut on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet. The Rev F H Jackson, M.A., has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

March 9 In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Capt A G M'Kinnie has this day been placed on the retired list, at his own request. Staff Surg A C Christie, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

March 11, Capt Hon Edmund Bingham Colville, C.B., Equerry to Her Majesty, Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and Commander of the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, to be Rear-Admiral on the Supernumerary List of Her Majesty's Fleet.

March 12

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Yours obediently,
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